

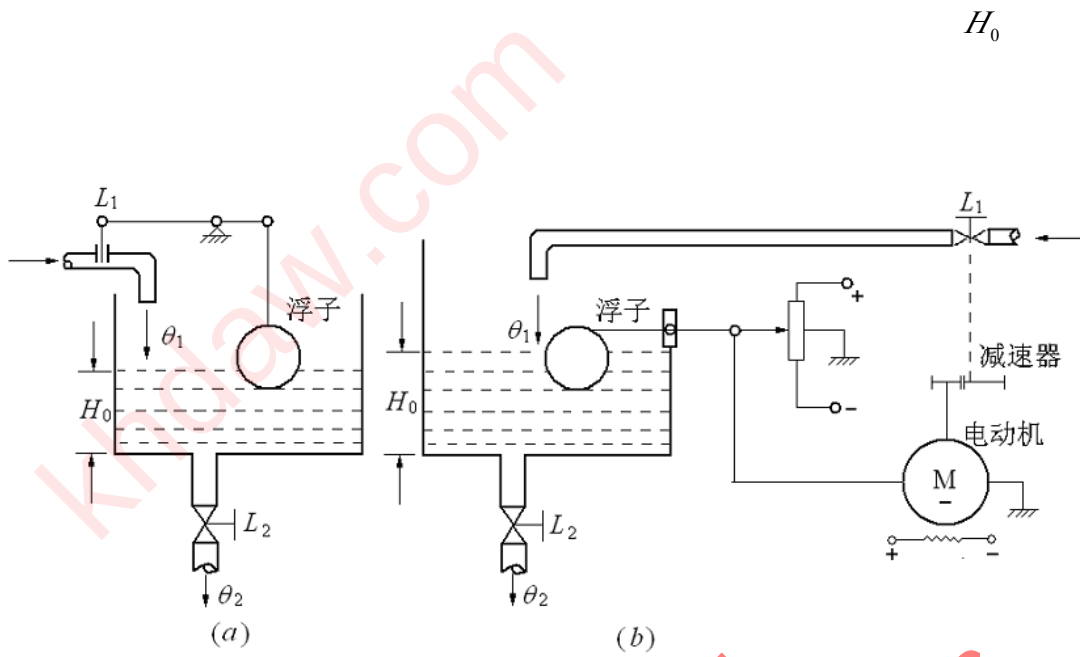


图 1-17 液位自动控制系统

(a)

θ_2

H_0

L_1

(b)

H_0

H_0

θ_2

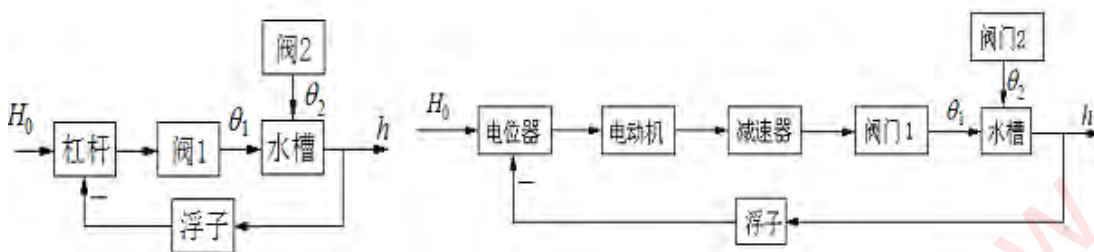
L_1

H_0

H_0

θ_2

(a) (b)



题解 1-2 (a) 系统方框图

题解 1-2 (b) 系统方框图

(b)

(a)

H_0

H_0

H_0

1-5



题解 1-5 图

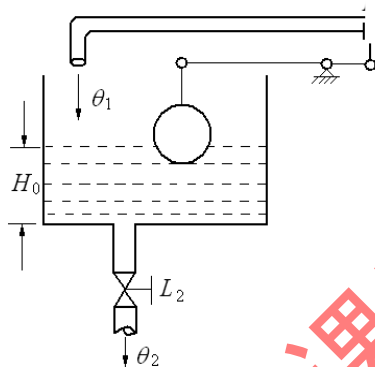


图 1-18 习题 1-4 图

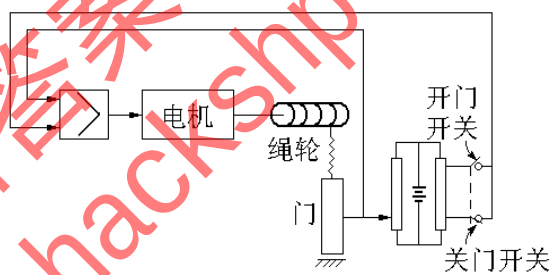


图 1-19 大门自动开、关控制系统

第二章 物理系统的数学模型

习题及及解答

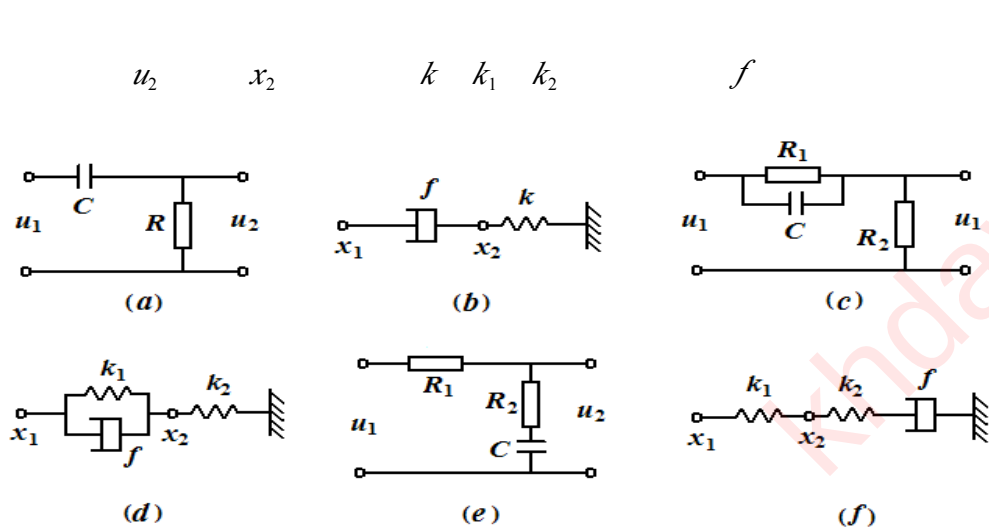
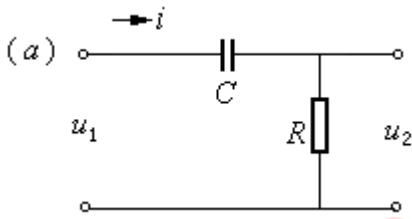


图2-55 习题2-1图

解：

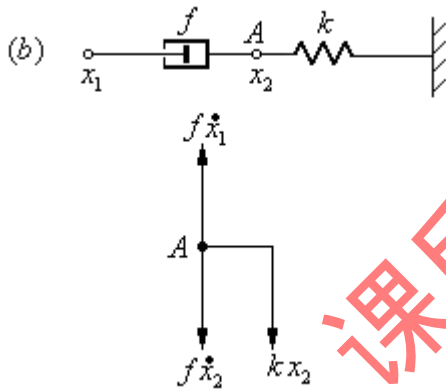


题解 2-1(a)

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = \frac{1}{C} \int i dt + u_2 \Rightarrow \dot{u}_1 = \frac{1}{C} i + \dot{u}_2 \\ u_2 = iR \Rightarrow i = \frac{u_2}{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{u}_2 + \frac{1}{RC} u_2 = \dot{u}_1$$

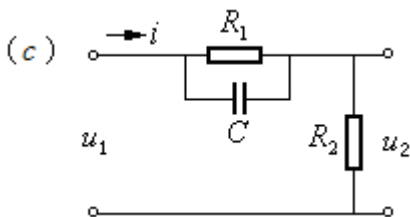
$$\frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{s}{s + \frac{1}{RC}} = \frac{RCs}{RCs + 1}$$



题 2-1(b) 图及题解 2-1(b) 图

$$f\dot{x}_2 + kx_2 = f\dot{x}_1$$

$$\frac{X_2(s)}{X_1(s)} = \frac{fs}{fs + k} = \frac{\frac{f}{k}s}{\frac{f}{k}s + 1}$$



题 2-1(c) 图及题解 2-1(c) 图

$$U_1(s) = I(s) \cdot \frac{R_1 \cdot \frac{1}{Cs}}{R_1 + \frac{1}{Cs}} + U_c(s)$$

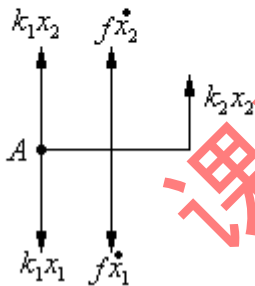
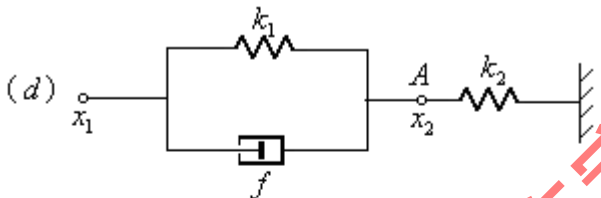
$$U_2(s) = R_2 I(s)$$

$$\frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{R_2(R_1Cs+1)}{R_1+R_2+R_2R_1Cs}$$

$$(R_1+R_2)u_2 + R_1R_2C\dot{u}_2 = R_1R_2C\dot{u}_1 + R_2u_1$$

$$\dot{u}_2 + \frac{R_1+R_2}{R_1R_2}u_2 = \dot{u}_1 + \frac{1}{R_1C}u_1$$

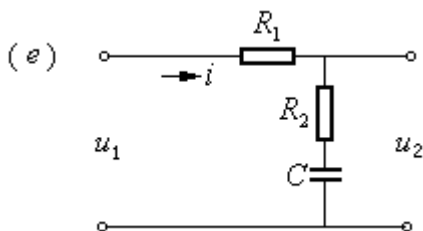
$$\frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + \frac{R_1 \cdot \frac{1}{Cs}}{R_1 + \frac{1}{Cs}}} = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + \frac{R_1}{R_1Cs+1}} = \frac{R_2(R_1Cs+1)}{R_1+R_2+R_1R_2Cs}$$



题 2-1(d) 图及题解 2-1(d) 图

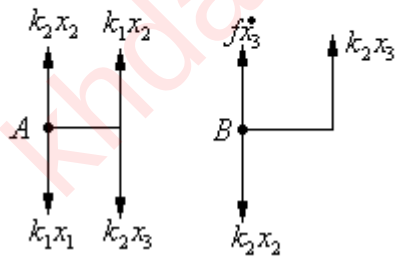
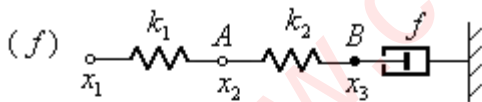
$$f\dot{x}_2 + k_1x_2 + k_2x_2 = k_1x_1 + f\dot{x}_1$$

$$\frac{x_2(s)}{x_1(s)} = \frac{fs + k_1}{fs + k_1 + k_2} = \frac{\frac{k_1}{k_1+k_2} \left(\frac{f}{k_1}s + 1 \right)}{\frac{f}{k_1+k_2}s + 1}$$



题 2-1(e) 图及题解 2-1(e) 图

$$\frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{R_2 + \frac{1}{Cs}}{R_1 + R_2 + \frac{1}{Cs}} = \frac{R_2Cs + 1}{(R_1 + R_2)Cs + 1}$$



题 2-1(f) 图及题解 2-1(f) 图

$$\begin{cases} f\ddot{x}_3 + k_2\dot{x}_3 = k_2\dot{x}_2 \Rightarrow \dot{x}_3 = \frac{k_2}{sf + k_2} \dot{x}_2 \\ k_2\dot{x}_2 + k_1\dot{x}_2 = k_1\dot{x}_1 + k_2\dot{x}_3 \end{cases}$$

$$(k_1 + k_2)\dot{x}_2 - k_2 \frac{k_2}{sf + k_2} \dot{x}_2 = k_1\dot{x}_1$$

$$\frac{(k_1 + k_2)s + k_1k_2}{sf + k_2} \dot{x}_2 = k_1\dot{x}_1$$

$$\frac{\dot{x}_2}{\dot{x}_1} = \frac{k_1(sf + k_2)}{(k_1 + k_2)s + k_1k_2} = \frac{\frac{f}{k_2}s + 1}{\frac{k_1 + k_2}{k_1k_2}s + 1}$$

2-2. 图 2-56 所示水箱中， Q_1 和 Q_2 分别为水箱的进水流量和用水流量，被控量为实际水面高度 H 。试求出该系统的动态方程。假设水箱横截面面积为 C ，流阻为 R 。

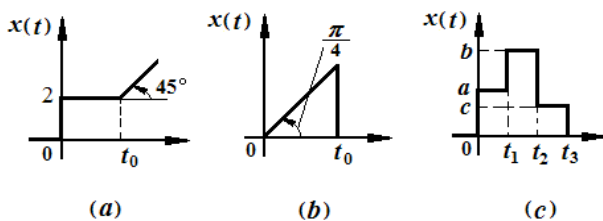


图 2-57 习题 2-3 图

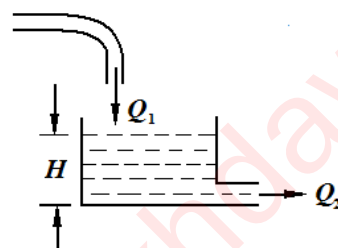


图 2-56 习题 2-21 图

解: $H = \frac{1}{C} \int (Q_1 - Q_2) dt$

$$Q_2 = a\sqrt{H}$$

a ——系数，取决于管道流出侧的阻力，消去中间变量 Q_2 ，可得

$$C \frac{dH}{dt} + a\sqrt{H} = Q_1$$

$$Q_{10} = Q_{20} = Q_0 \quad H = H_0$$

$$\begin{cases} Q_2 = Q_0 + \Delta Q_2 \\ H = H_0 + \Delta H \\ Q_1 = Q_0 + \Delta Q_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \Delta H = \frac{1}{C} \int (\Delta Q_1 - \Delta Q_2) dt$$

$$\Delta Q_2 = \left. \frac{dQ_2}{dH} \right|_{H=H_0, \theta_2=\theta_0} \Delta H = \frac{1}{R} \Delta H$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\left. \frac{dQ_2}{dH} \right|_{H=H_0, \theta_2=\theta_0}} = \frac{2H_0}{Q_0} \text{——流阻}$$

$$CR \frac{d\Delta H}{dt} + \Delta H = R\Delta Q_1$$

有时可将 Δ 符号去掉，即 $CR \frac{dH}{dt} + H = RQ_1$

$$\frac{H(s)}{Q_1(s)} = \frac{R}{CRs + 1}$$

2-3 求图 2-57 信号 $x(t)$ 的象函数 $X(s)$ 。

解：

$$(a) \quad \Theta \quad x(t) = 2 + (t - t_0)$$

$$\therefore X(s) = \frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-t_0 s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad X(s) &= \int_0^\infty x(t) e^{-ts} dt \\ &= \int_0^{t_0} t e^{-ts} dt + \int_{t_0}^\infty 0 \cdot dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{s} \int_0^{t_0} t d(e^{-ts}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{s} \left[t e^{-ts} \Big|_0^{t_0} - \int_0^{t_0} e^{-ts} dt \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{s} \left[t_0 e^{-t_0 s} + \frac{1}{s} \int_0^{t_0} d(e^{-ts}) \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{s} \left[t_0 e^{-t_0 s} + \frac{1}{s} e^{-ts} \Big|_0^{t_0} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{s} \left[t_0 e^{-t_0 s} + \frac{1}{s} (e^{-ts} - 1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} (1 - t_0 s) e^{-t_0 s}$$

$$(c) \ominus x(t) = \frac{4}{T^2} t - \frac{4}{T^2} \left(t - \frac{T}{2} \right) - \frac{4}{T^2} \left(t - \frac{T}{2} \right) + \frac{4}{T^2} (t - T)$$

$$\therefore X(s) = \frac{4}{T^2 s^2} (1 - 2e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} + e^{-Ts})$$

$$T\ddot{x}(t) + x(t) = r(t)$$

$$r(t) = \delta(t) - 1(t) - t - 1(t)$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) + \dot{x}(t) + x(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) + 2\dot{x}(t) + x(t) = 1(t)$$

$$T\ddot{x}(t) + x(t) = r(t)$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{Ts+1} R(s)$$

$$r(t) = \delta(t) \quad , \quad R(s) = 1$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{Ts+1} = \frac{\frac{1}{T}}{s + \frac{1}{T}}$$

$$X(t) = \frac{1}{T} e^{-\frac{1}{T}t}$$

$$r(t) = 1(t) \quad , \quad R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s(Ts+1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{T} + s - s}{s(s + \frac{1}{T})} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{T}}$$

$$X(t) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{T}t}$$

$$r(t) = t \cdot 1(t) \quad , \quad R(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{Ts+1} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{T} + s - s}{s^2(s + \frac{1}{T})} = \frac{1}{s^2} - T \frac{\frac{1}{T} + s - s}{s(s + \frac{1}{T})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2} - T \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{T}} \right)$$

$$X(t) = t - T(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{T}t})$$

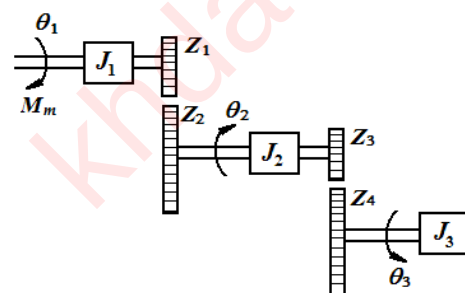


图2-58 习题2-5图

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & Z_1 & Z_2 & Z_3 & \\ Z_4 & & J_1 & J_2 & J_3 \\ & \theta_1 & \theta_2 & \theta_3 & \\ & M_m & & & \end{array}$$

解: $\frac{M_1}{M_2} = \frac{Z_1}{Z_2},$

$$\frac{M_3}{M_4} = \frac{Z_3}{Z_4} \Rightarrow M_1 = \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} M_2, M_3 = \frac{Z_3}{Z_4} M_4$$

$$\frac{d\theta_1}{d\theta_2} = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1} \Rightarrow d\theta_2 = \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} d\theta_1$$

$$\frac{d\theta_2}{d\theta_3} = \frac{Z_4}{Z_3} \Rightarrow d\theta_3 = \frac{Z_3}{Z_4} d\theta_2 = \frac{Z_4}{Z_3} \cdot \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} d\theta_1$$

$$\begin{cases} M_m - M_1 = J_1 \cdot \frac{d\theta_1}{dt} \\ M_2 - M_3 = J_2 \cdot \frac{d\theta_2}{dt} \\ M_4 = J_3 \cdot \frac{d\theta_3}{dt} \end{cases}$$

$$M_m = M_1 + J_1 \frac{d\theta_1}{dt} = \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} M_2 + J_1 \frac{d\theta_1}{dt} = \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} (M_3 + J_2 \frac{d\theta_2}{dt}) + J_1 \frac{d\theta_1}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} (\frac{Z_3}{Z_4} M_4 + J_2 \frac{d\theta_2}{dt}) + J_1 \frac{d\theta_1}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} (\frac{Z_3}{Z_4} J_3 \frac{d\theta_3}{dt} + J_2 \frac{d\theta_2}{dt}) + J_1 \frac{d\theta_1}{dt}$$

$$= J_3 (\frac{Z_1}{Z_2})^2 (\frac{Z_3}{Z_4})^2 \frac{d\theta_1}{dt} + J_2 (\frac{Z_1}{Z_2})^2 \frac{d\theta_1}{dt} + J_1 \frac{d\theta_1}{dt}$$

$$[J_3 (\frac{Z_1}{Z_2})^2 (\frac{Z_3}{Z_4})^2 + J_2 (\frac{Z_1}{Z_2})^2 + J_1] \frac{d\theta_1}{dt} = M_m$$

$$x_1(t) = r(t) - c(t) + n_1(t)$$

$$x_2(t) = K_1 x_1(t)$$

$$x_3(t) = x_2(t) - x_5(t)$$

$$T \frac{dx_4}{dt} = x_3(t)$$

$$x_5(t) = x_4(t) - K_2 n_2(t)$$

$$K_0 x_5(t) = \frac{d^2 c}{dt^2} + \frac{dc}{dt}$$

其中 K_0 、 K_1 、 K_2 、 T 均为大于零的常数。试建立系统的结构图，并求传递函数 $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$ 、 $\frac{C(s)}{N_1(s)}$ 及 $\frac{C(s)}{N_2(s)}$

解：

$$x_1(t) = r(t) - c(t) + n_1(t) \quad X_1(s) = R(s) - C(s) + N_1(s)$$

$$x_2 = K_1 x_1 \quad X_2(s) = K_1 X_1(s)$$

$$x_3 = x_2 - x_5 \quad X_3(s) = X_2(s) - X_5(s)$$

$$T \frac{dx_4}{dt} = x_3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad X_4 = \frac{1}{Ts} X_3$$

$$x_5 = x_4 - K_2 n_2 \quad X_5 = X_4 - K_2 N_2(s)$$

$$K_0 x_5 = \frac{d^2 c}{dt^2} + \frac{dc}{dt} \quad C(s) = \frac{K_0}{s^2 + s} X_5$$

求 $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$ 令 $N_1(s) = 0, N_2(s) = 0$

消去中间变量，得

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K_0 K_1}{s(s+1)(Ts+1) + K_0 K_1}$$

求 $\frac{C(s)}{N_1(s)}$ 令 $R(s) = 0, N_2(s) = 0$

消去中间变量得

$$\frac{C(s)}{N_1(s)} = \frac{K_0 K_1}{s(s+1)(Ts+1) + K_0 K_1}$$

求 $\frac{C(s)}{N_2(s)}$ 令 $R(s) = 0, N_1(s) = 0$

消去中间变量得

$$\frac{C(s)}{N_2(s)} = \frac{-TK_0 K_1 s}{s(s+1)(Ts+1) + K_0 K_1}$$

2-7. 简化图 2-59 所示系统的结构图，并求系统传递函数 $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$ 。

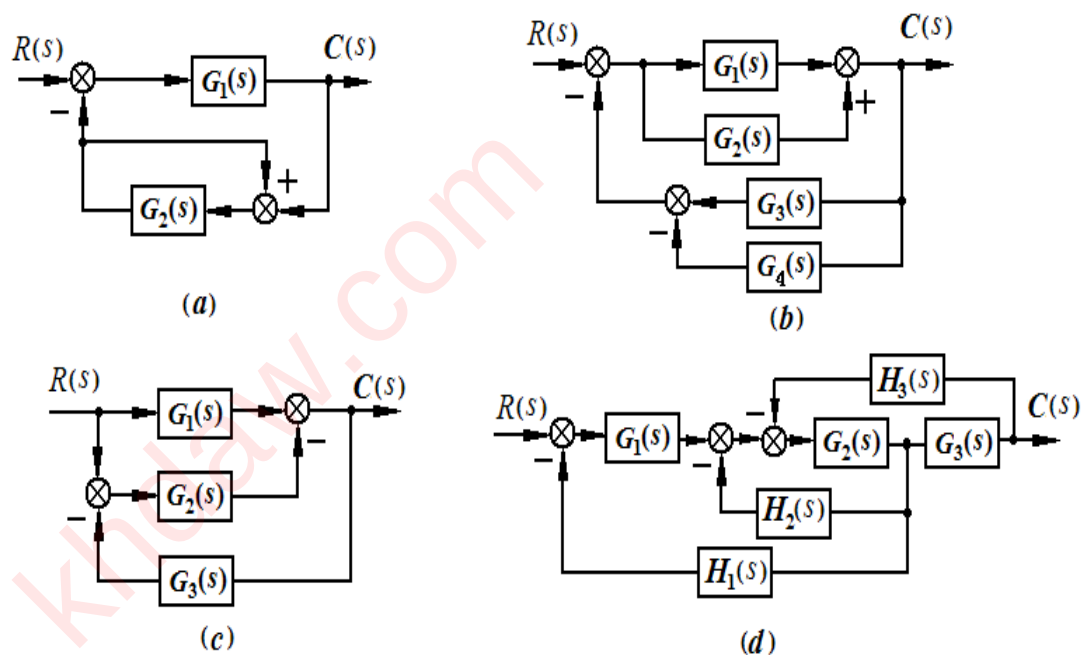
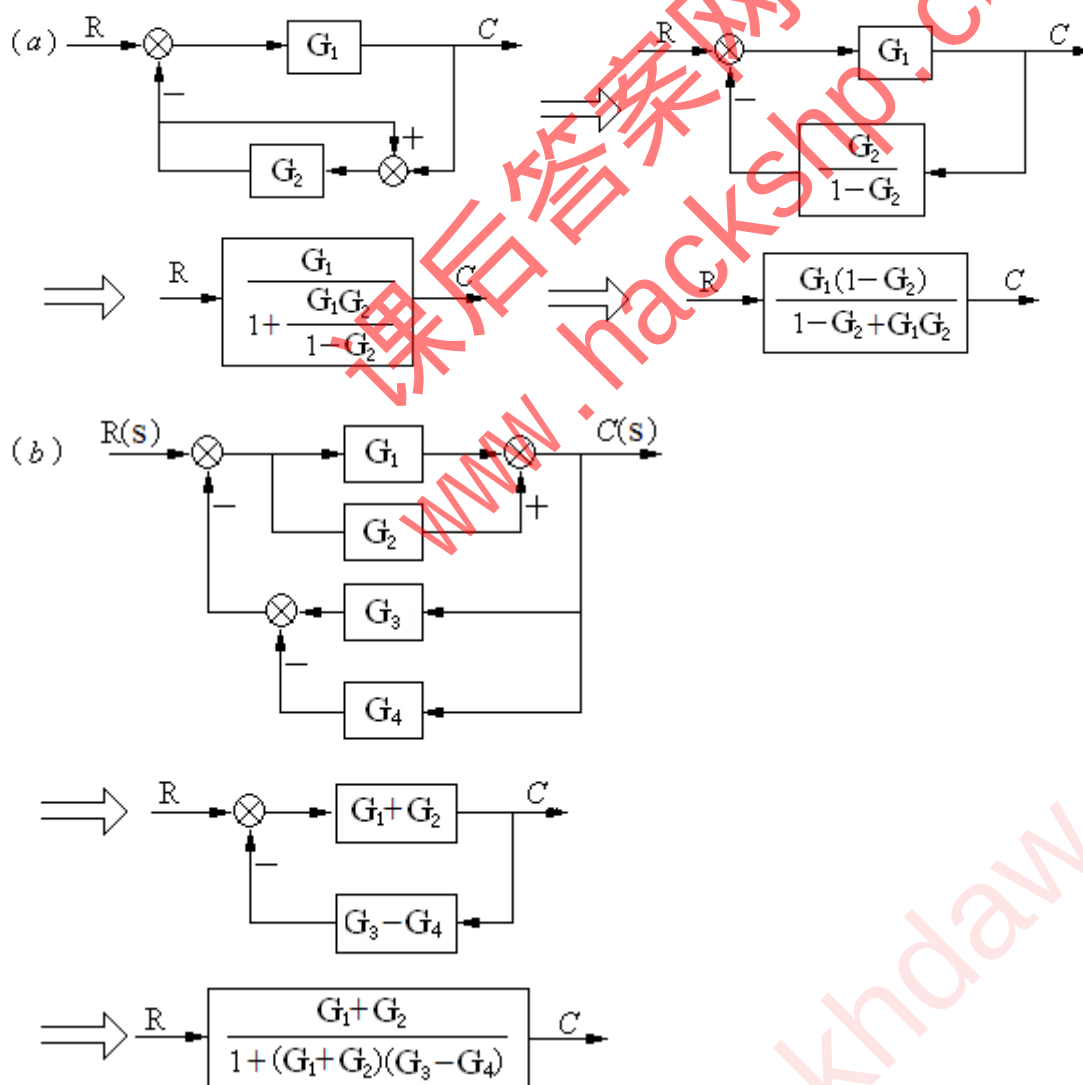
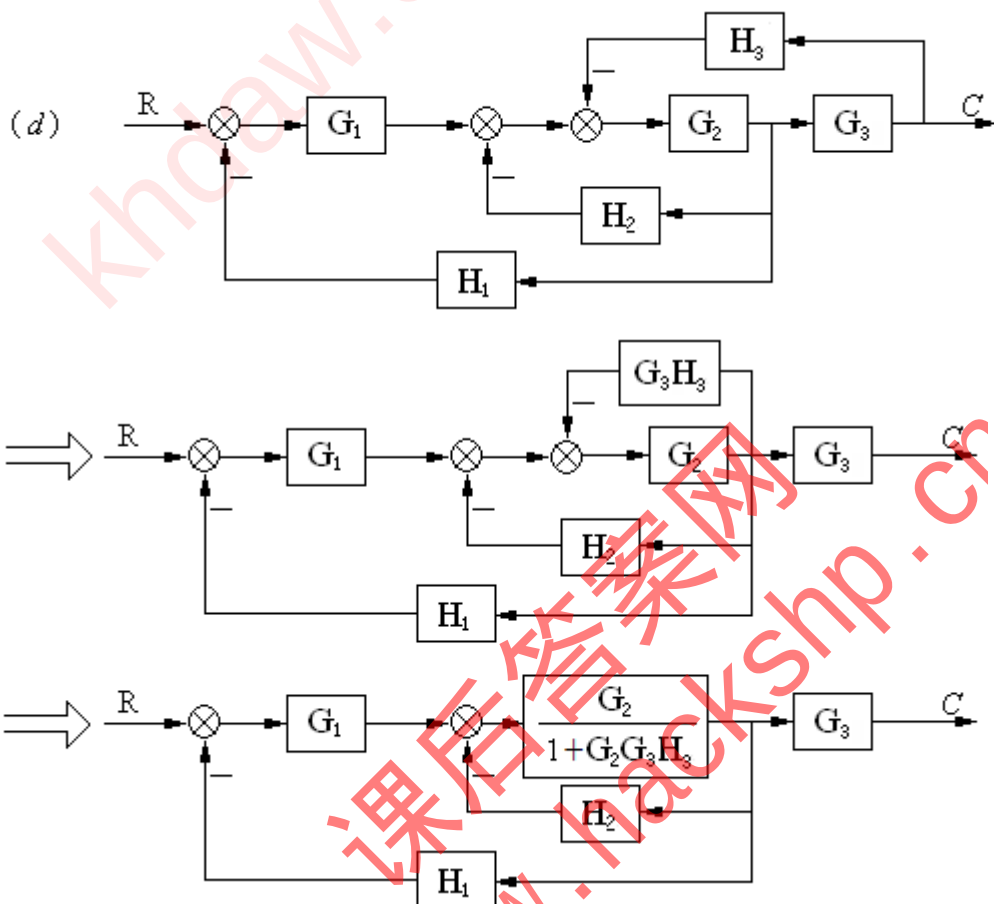
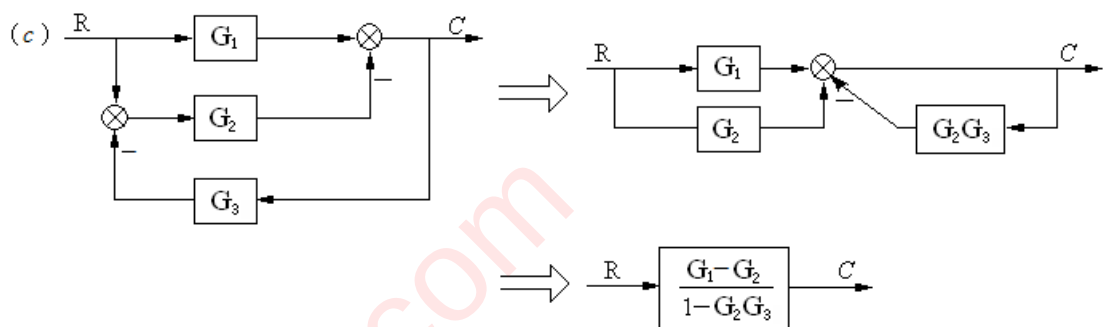
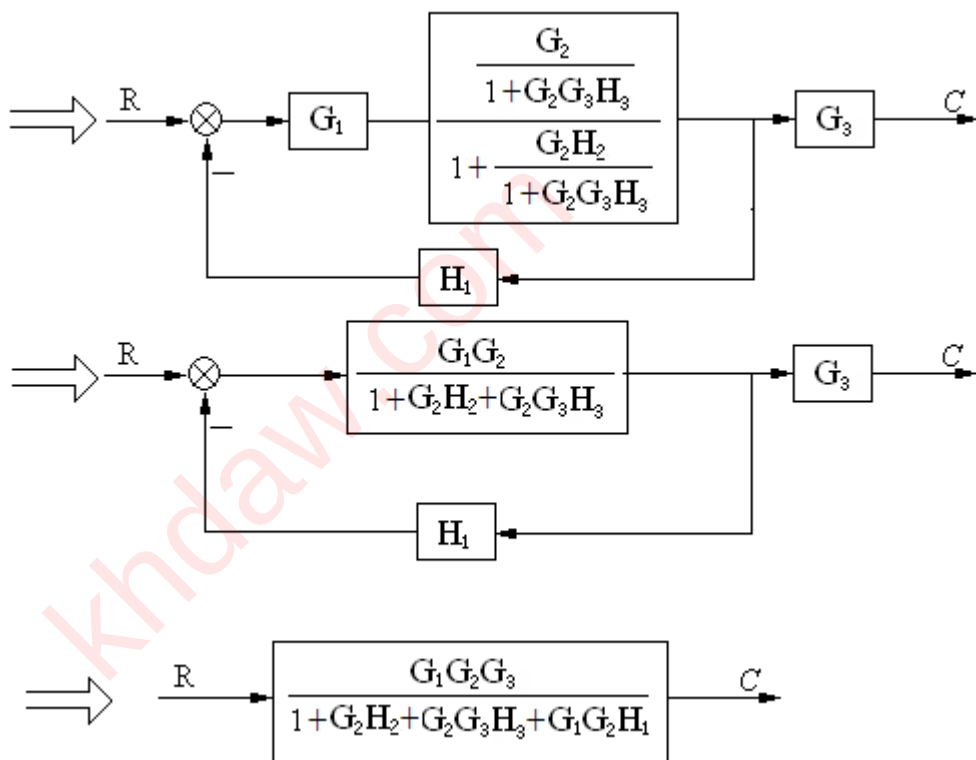


图 2-59 习题 2-7 图

解:







2-8. 试用梅逊公式列写图 2-60 所示系统的传递函数 $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$ 。

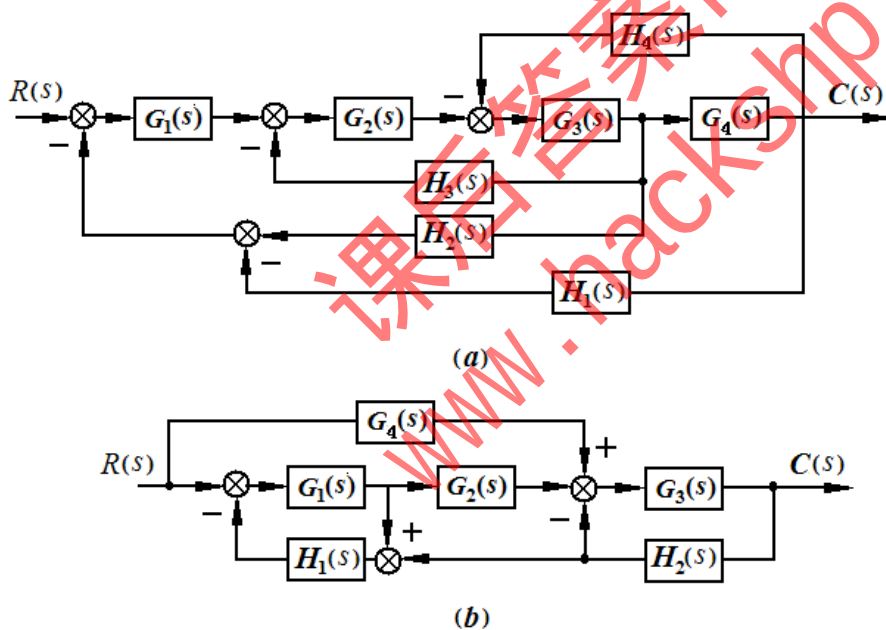


图 2-60 习题2-8图

解:

$$(a) L_1 = -G_2 G_3 H_3, \quad L_2 = -G_3 G_4 H_4$$

$$L_3 = -G_1 G_2 G_3 H_2, \quad L_4 = G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 H_1$$

$$\Delta = 1 + G_2 G_3 H_3 + G_3 G_4 H_4 + G_1 G_2 G_3 H_2 - G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 H_1$$

$$P_1 = G_1 G_2 G_3 H_4, \Delta_1 = 1$$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_1 G_2 G_3 H_4}{1 + G_2 G_3 H_3 + G_3 G_4 H_4 + G_1 G_2 G_3 H_2 - G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 H_1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad L_1 &= -G_1 H_1, & L_2 &= -G_3 H_2 \\
 L_3 &= -G_1 G_2 G_3 H_1 H_2, & L_4 &= G_1 G_3 H_1 H_2 \\
 \Delta &= 1 + G_1 H_1 + G_3 H_2 + G_1 G_2 G_3 H_1 H_2 + G_1 G_3 H_1 H_2 \\
 P_1 &= G_1 G_2 G_3, \Delta_1 = 1 \\
 P_2 &= G_4 G_3, \Delta_2 = 1 + G_1 H_1 \\
 \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} &= \frac{G_1 G_2 G_3 + G_4 G_3 (1 + G_1 H_1)}{1 + G_1 H_1 + G_3 H_2 + G_1 G_2 G_3 H_1 H_2 + G_1 G_3 H_1 H_2}
 \end{aligned}$$

2-9.

求出图 2-61 所示系统的传递函数 $\frac{C_1(s)}{R_1(s)}$ 、 $\frac{C_2(s)}{R_1(s)}$ 、 $\frac{C_1(s)}{R_2(s)}$ 、 $\frac{C_2(s)}{R_2(s)}$ 。

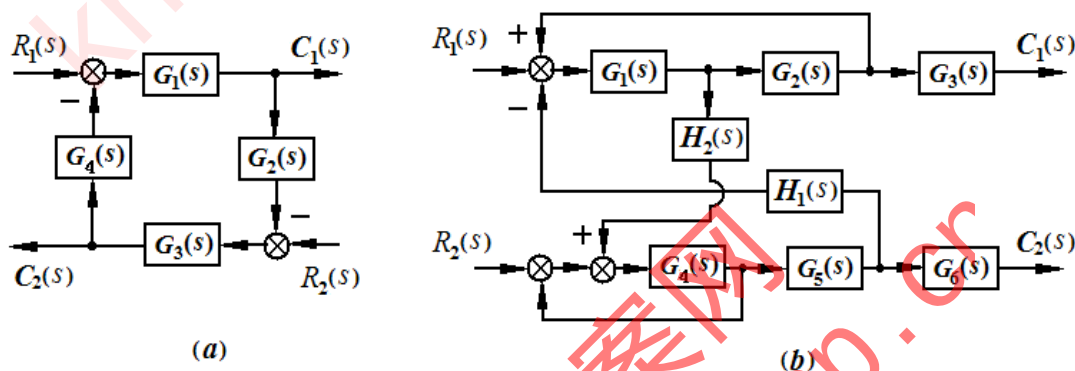


图2-61 习题2-9图

解:

$$(a) \quad \Delta = 1 - G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4$$

$$\frac{C_1(s)}{R_1(s)} = \frac{G_1}{1 - G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4}$$

$$\frac{C_2(s)}{R_1(s)} = \frac{-G_1 G_2 G_3}{1 - G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4}$$

$$\frac{C_1(s)}{R_2(s)} = \frac{-G_1 G_3 G_4}{1 - G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4}$$

$$\frac{C_2(s)}{R_2(s)} = \frac{G_3}{1 - G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4}$$

$$(b) \quad \Delta = 1 - G_1 G_2 + G_4 + G_1 G_4 G_5 H_1 H_2 - G_1 G_2 G_4$$

$$\frac{C_1(s)}{R_1(s)} = \frac{G_1 G_2 G_3 (1 + G_4)}{\Delta}$$

$$\frac{C_2(s)}{R_1(s)} = \frac{G_1 G_4 G_5 G_6 H_2}{\Delta}$$

$$\frac{C_1(s)}{R_2(s)} = \frac{-G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 G_5 H_1}{\Delta}$$

$$\frac{C_2(s)}{R_2(s)} = \frac{G_4 G_5 G_6 (1 - G_1 G_2)}{\Delta}$$

2-10. 已知系统结构图2-62所示，图中 $N(s)$ 为扰动作用， $R(s)$ 为输入。

1. 求传递函数 $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$ 和 $\frac{C(s)}{N(s)}$ 。

2. 若要消除干扰对输出的影响（即 $\frac{C(s)}{N(s)} = 0$ ），问 $G_0(s) = ?$

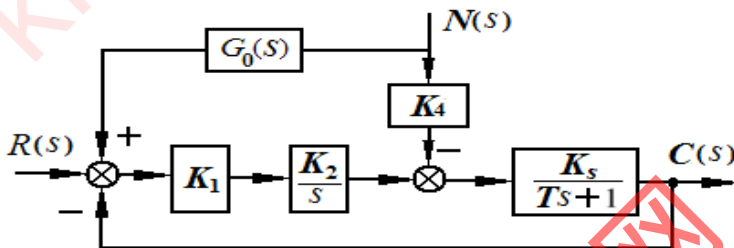


图2-62 习题2-10图

解： $\Delta = 1 + \frac{K_1 K_2 K_3}{s(Ts+1)}$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\frac{K_1 K_2 K_3}{s(Ts+1)}}{1 + \frac{K_1 K_2 K_3}{s(Ts+1)}} = \frac{K_1 K_2 K_3}{Ts^2 + s + K_1 K_2 K_3}$$

$$\frac{C(s)}{N(s)} = \frac{-\frac{K_3 K_4}{Ts+1} + \frac{K_1 K_2 K_3 G_0}{s(Ts+1)}}{1 + \frac{K_1 K_2 K_3}{s(Ts+1)}} = \frac{-K_3 K_4 s + K_1 K_2 K_3 G_0}{Ts^2 + s + K_1 K_2 K_3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{C(s)}{N(s)} = 0$$

$$-K_3 K_4 s + K_1 K_2 K_3 G_0 = 0$$

$$G_0 = \frac{K_4}{K_1 K_2} s$$

2-11. 若某系统在阶跃输入作用 $r(t) = 1(t)$ 时，系统在零初始条件下的输出响应为

$$c(t) = 1 - 2e^{-2t} + e^{-t}$$

解 单位阶跃输入时, 有 $R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$, 依题意

$$C(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{2}{s+2} + \frac{1}{s+1} = \frac{3s+2}{(s+1)(s+2)} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\therefore G(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{3s+2}{(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$k(t) = L^{-1}[G(s)] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{-1}{s+1} + \frac{4}{s+2}\right] = 4e^{-2t} - e^{-t}$$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{2}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

且初始条件为 $c(0) = -1$, $\dot{c}(0) = 0$ 。试求阶跃响应 $r(t) = 1(t)$ 作用时, 系统的输出响应 $c(t)$ 。

解 系统的微分方程为

$$\frac{d^2 c(t)}{dt^2} + 3 \frac{dc(t)}{dt} + 2c(t) = 2r(t) \quad (1)$$

考虑初始条件, 对式 (1) 进行拉氏变换, 得

$$s^2 C(s) + s + 3sC(s) + 3 + 2C(s) = \frac{2}{s} \quad (2)$$

$$C(s) = -\frac{s^2 + 3s - 2}{s(s^2 + 3s + 2)} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{4}{s+1} + \frac{2}{s+2}$$

$$\therefore c(t) = 1 - 4e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t}$$

第三章 时域分析法习题及解答

3-1. 假设温度计可用 $\frac{1}{Ts+1}$ 传递函数描述其特性, 现在用温度计测量盛在容器内的水温。发现需要 1min 时间才能指示出实际水温的 98% 的数值, 试问该温度计指示出实际水温从 10% 变化到 90% 所需的时间是多少?

解: $4T = 1 \text{ min}$, $T = 0.25 \text{ min}$

$$h(t_1) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{T} t_1} = 0.1, \quad t_1 = -T \ln 0.9$$

$$h(t_2) = 0.9 = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{T} t_2}, \quad t_2 = -T \ln 0.1$$

$$t_r = t_2 - t_1 = T \ln \frac{0.9}{0.1} = 2.2T = 0.55 \text{ min}$$

3-2. 系统在静止平衡状态下, 加入输入信号 $r(t) = 1(t) + t$, 测得响应为

$$C(t) = (t + 0.9) - 0.9e^{-10t}$$

试求系统的传递函数。

解: $C(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{0.9}{s} - \frac{0.9}{s+10} = \frac{10(s+1)}{s^2(s+10)}$

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{s+1}{s^2}$$

$$\phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{10}{s+10}$$

3-3. 某惯性环节在单位阶跃作用下各时刻的输出值如下表所示。试求环节的传递函数。

t	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	∞
$h(t)$	0	1.61	2.97	3.72	4.38	4.81	5.10	5.36	6.00

解: 设 $\phi(s) = \frac{K}{Ts+1}$

$$C(s) = \phi(s) \cdot R(s) = \frac{K}{s(Ts+1)} = K \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+\frac{1}{T}} \right)$$

$$h(t) = K - Ke^{-\frac{1}{T}t} \quad h(\infty) = K = 6$$

$$h(t) = 6 - 6e^{-\frac{1}{T}t} = 1.61, \quad -\frac{1}{T} = \ln \frac{6-1.61}{6} = -0.312$$

$$\therefore T = 3.2 \quad \phi(s) = \frac{6}{3.2s+1}$$

3-4. 已知系统结构图如图 3-49 所示。试分析参数 a 对输出阶跃响应的影响。

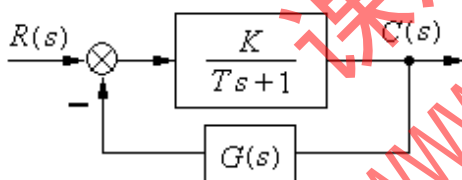


图 3-49 习题3-4系统结构图

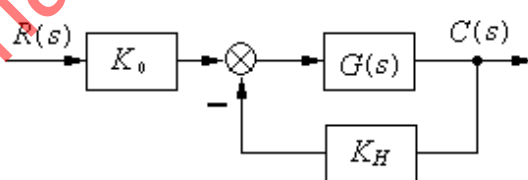


图 3-50 习题3-6系统结构图

解: $\phi(s) = \frac{\frac{K}{Ts+1}}{1 + \frac{Kas}{Ts+1}} = \frac{K}{(T+Ka)s+1}$

$$C(s) = \phi(s) \cdot R(s) = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{K}{(T+Ka)s+1}$$

$$= K \cdot \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{T+Ka}}$$

$$= K \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{T+Ka}} \right)$$

$$h(t) = K(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{T+aK}t})$$

当 $a > 0$ 时，系统响应速度变慢；

$-\frac{T}{K} < a < 0$ 时，系统响应速度变快。

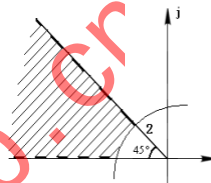
3-5. 设控制系统闭环传递函数为

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

试在 $[s]$ 平面上绘出满足下列各要求的系统特征方程式根的可能分布的区域。

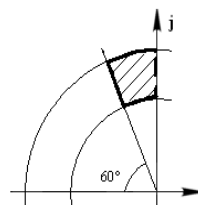
1. $1 > \xi > 0.707, \quad \omega_n \geq 2$
2. $0.5 > \xi > 0, \quad 4 \geq \omega_n \geq 2$
3. $0.707 > \xi > 0.5, \quad \omega_n \leq 2$

解：① $0.707 < \xi < 1, \quad \omega_n \geq 2$



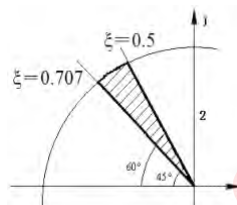
题解 3-5 (1)

② $0 < \xi \leq 0.5, \quad 2 \leq \omega_n \leq 4$



题解 3-5 (2)

③ $0.5 \leq \xi \leq 0.707, \quad \omega_n \leq 2$



3-6. 已知某前向通路的传递函数(如图 3-50 所示)

$$G(s) = \frac{10}{0.2s + 1}$$

今欲采用负反馈的办法将阶跃响应的调节时间 t_s 减小为原来的 0.1 倍，题解 3-5(3) 不变。试选择

K_H 和 K_0 的值。

解：

$$\phi(s) = \frac{K_0 G(s)}{1 + K_H G(s)} = \frac{10K_0}{0.2s + 1 + 10K_H} = \frac{10K_0 / (1 + 10K_H)}{0.2s + 1}$$

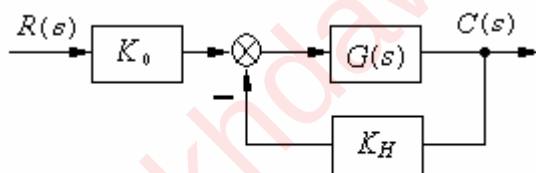


图 3-50 习题3-6系统结构图

$$\begin{cases} K_{\phi} = K = 10 = \frac{10K_0}{1+10K_H} \\ T_{\phi} = 0.2 \times 0.1 = 0.02 = \frac{0.2}{1+10K_H} \end{cases}$$

解得: $K_H = 0.9$ $K_0 = 10$

3-7. 设一单位反馈控制系统的开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(0.1s+1)}$$

试分别求出当 $K=10s^{-1}$ 和 $K=20s^{-1}$ 时系统的阻尼比 ξ , 无阻尼自然频率 ω_n , 单位阶跃响应的超调量

$\sigma\%$ 及峰值时间 t_p , 并讨论 K 的大小对系统性能指标的影响。

解: $\phi(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)} = \frac{K}{0.1s^2 + s + K} = \frac{10K}{s^2 + 10s + 10K}$

$$K=10, \phi(s) = \frac{100}{s^2 + 10s + 100}$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_n^2 = 100 \\ 2\xi\omega_n = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \omega_n = 10 \\ \xi = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma\% = e^{-\frac{\xi\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} \times 100\% = 16.3\%$$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 0.362s$$

$$K=20, \phi(s) = \frac{200}{s^2 + 10s + 200}$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_n^2 = 200 \\ 2\xi\omega_n = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \omega_n = 14.14 \\ \xi = 0.353 \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma\% = e^{-\frac{\xi\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} \times 100\% = 30\%$$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 0.237s$$

K 增大使 $\sigma\% \uparrow, t_p \downarrow$, 但不影响调节时间。

3-8. 设二阶控制系统的单位阶跃响应曲线如图 3-51 所示。如果该系

解: $\phi(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$

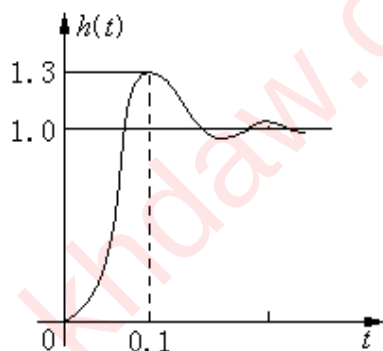


图 3-51 习题3-8系统的阶跃响应曲线

$$\begin{cases} \sigma\% = e^{-\frac{\xi\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} \times 100\% = 30\% \\ t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 0.1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \xi = 0.357 \\ \omega_n = 33.63 \end{cases}$$

$$\phi(s) = \frac{1131}{s^2 + 24s + 1131} \quad G(s) = \frac{\phi(s)}{1 - \phi(s)} = \frac{1131}{s(s+24)}$$

3-9. 设系统闭环传递函数

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{T^2 s^2 + 2\xi Ts + 1}$$

试求 1. $\xi = 0.2$; $T = 0.08s$; $\xi = 0.4$; $T = 0.08s$; $\xi = 0.8$; $T = 0.08s$ 时单位阶跃响应的超调量

$\sigma\%$ 、调节时间 t_s 及峰值时间 t_p 。

2. $\xi = 0.4$; $T = 0.04s$ 和 $\xi = 0.4$; $T = 0.16s$ 时单位阶跃响应的超调量 $\sigma\%$ 、调节时间 t_s 和

峰值时间 t_p 。

3. 根据计算结果, 讨论参数 ξ 、 T 对阶跃响应的影响。

$$\text{解: } \phi(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{T^2}}{s^2 + \frac{2\xi}{T}s + \frac{1}{T^2}} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\sigma\% = e^{-\frac{\xi\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} \times 100\%$$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \quad t_s = \frac{3.5}{\xi\omega_n}$$

1. $T = 0.08$

ξ	0.2	0.4	0.8
$\sigma\%$	52%	25%	0.5%
t_p	0.26s	0.27s	0.42s
t_s	1.2s	0.6s	0.38s

2. $\xi = 0.4$

T	0.04	0.08	0.16
$\sigma\%$	25%	25%	25%
t_p	0.14s	0.27s	0.55s
t_s	0.3s	0.6s	1.2s

3. ξ, T 改变使闭环极点位置改变, 从而系统动态性能发生变化。

T 不变, $\xi \uparrow, \sigma\% \downarrow, t_p \uparrow, t_s \downarrow, \xi$ 不变, $T \uparrow, \sigma\%$ 不变, $t_p \uparrow, t_s \uparrow$ 。

3-10. 已知图 3-52(a)所示系统的单位阶跃响应曲线图 3-52(b)，试确定 K_1 、 K_2 和 a 的数值。

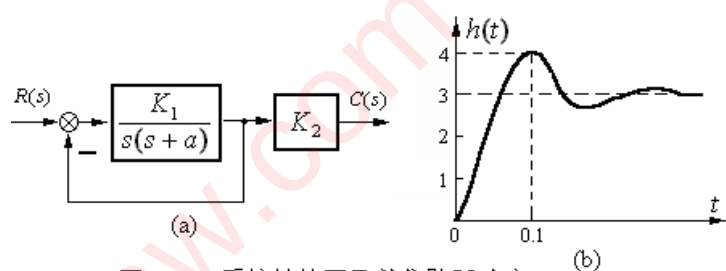


图 3-52 系统结构图及单位阶跃响应

$$\begin{cases} h(\infty) = 3 \\ t_p = 0.1 \\ \sigma\% = (4-3)/3 = 33.3\% \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{K_1 K_2}{s^2 + as + K_1} = \frac{K_2 \omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi \omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \quad (1)$$

由
$$\begin{cases} t_p = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_n} = 0.1 \\ \sigma\% = e^{-\xi\pi/\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 33.3\% \end{cases} \quad \text{联立求解得} \quad \begin{cases} \xi = 0.33 \\ \omega_n = 33.28 \end{cases}$$

由式 (1)
$$\begin{cases} K_1 = \omega_n^2 = 1108 \\ a = 2\xi \omega_n = 22 \end{cases}$$

另外
$$h(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Phi(s) \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{K_1 K_2}{s^2 + as + K_1} = K_2 = 3$$

3-11. 测得二阶系统图 3-53(a)的阶跃响应曲线如图 3-53(b)所示。试判断每种情况下系统内、外两个反馈的极性(其中“0”为开路)，并说明其理由。

解:
$$G(s) = \frac{K_2}{s} \cdot \frac{\frac{K_1}{s}}{1 \mp \frac{K_1}{s}}$$

$$\phi(s) = \frac{\frac{K_2}{s} \cdot \frac{K_1}{s} / 1 \mp \frac{K_1}{s}}{\frac{K_1}{s}} = \frac{K_1 K_2}{s^2 \mp K_1 s \mp K_1 K_2}$$

$$1 \mp \frac{K_2}{s} \cdot \frac{s}{1 \mp \frac{K_1}{s}}$$

- (1) 单位阶跃响应为等幅振荡，故闭环极点为纯虚根，故内回路断开，外回路为负反馈；
- (2) 单位阶跃响应为发散，内回路为正反馈，外回路为负反馈；
- (3) 单位阶跃响应为近似斜坡信号，故外回路断开，内回路为负反馈；
- (4) 单位阶跃响应为加速度信号，闭环极点为原点上 2 个极点，故内回路开路，外回路也开路。

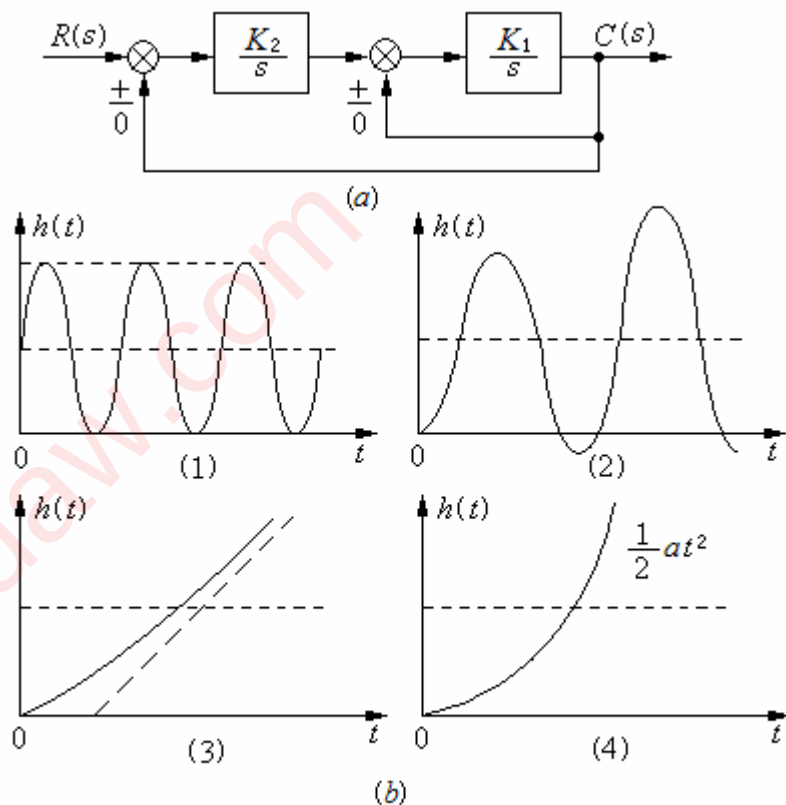


图 3-53 习题3-11系统及其阶跃响应

3-12. 试用代数判据确定具有下列特征方程的系统稳定性。

1. $s^3 + 20s^2 + 9s + 100 = 0$

2. $s^3 + 20s^2 + 9s + 200 = 0$

3. $3s^4 + 10s^3 + 5s^2 + s + 2 = 0$

解: 1. $s^3 + 20s^2 + 9s + 100 = 0$

s^3	1	9
s^2	20	100
s^1	$\frac{20 \times 9 - 100}{20} = 4$	0
s^0	100	

Routh 表第一列系数均大于 0, 故系统稳定。

2. $s^3 + 20s^2 + 9s + 200 = 0$

s^3	1	9
s^2	20	200
s^1	$\frac{20 \times 9 - 200}{20} = -1$	0
s^0	200	

Routh 表第一列系数有小于 0 的, 故系统不稳定。

3. $3s^4 + 10s^3 + 5s^2 + s + 2 = 0$

$Routh.s^4$	3	5	2
s^3	10	1	0
s^2	$\frac{10 \times 5 - 3}{10} = \frac{47}{10} = 4.7$	2	
s^1	$\frac{4.7 \times 1 - 10 \times 2}{4.7} = -3.26$		
s^0	2		

$Routh$ 表第一列系数有小于 0 的，故系统不稳定。

3-13. 设单位反馈系统的开环传递函数分别为

$$1. G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+1)}{s(s-1)(s+5)}; \quad 2. G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s-1)(s+5)}$$

试确定使闭环系统稳定的开环增益 K 的范围(传递函数 $G(s)$ 中的 $\frac{1}{s-1}$ 称为不稳定的惯性环节。 K^* 为根轨迹增益)。

解：1. $G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+1)}{s(s-1)(s+5)}$

$$D(s) = s(s-1)(s+5) + K^*(s+1)$$

$$= s^3 + 4s^2 + (-5 + K^*)s + K^*$$

$Routh.s^3$	1	$K^* - 5$
s^2	4	K^*
s^1	$\frac{4 \times K^* - 20 - K^*}{4} > 0$	
s^0	$K^* > 0$	

由 $Routh$ 表第一列系数 > 0 得 $K^* > \frac{20}{3}$, $K = \frac{K^*}{5}$ 故当 $K > \frac{4}{3}$ 时系统稳定。

$$2. G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s-1)(s+5)}$$

$$D(s) = s(s-1)(s+5) + K^* = s^3 + 4s^2 - 5s + K^*$$

不满足必要条件，系统不稳定。

3-14. 试确定图 3-54 所示系统的稳定性。

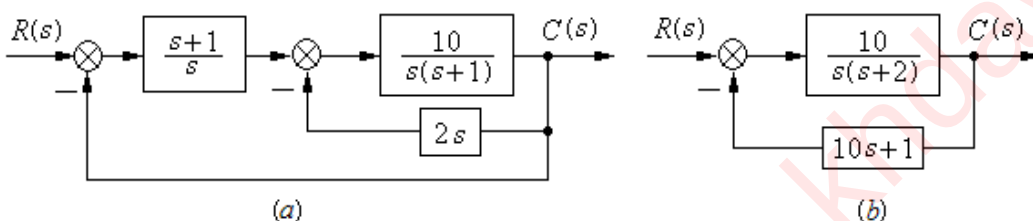


图 3-54 习题3-14系统结构图

解: (a). $G(s) = \frac{s+1}{s} \cdot \frac{\frac{10}{s(s+1)}}{1 + \frac{2s \times 10}{s(s+1)}} = \frac{10(s+1)}{s^2(s+21)}$

$$D(s) = s^2(s+21) + 10(s+1) = s^3 + 21s^2 + 10s + 1$$

<i>Routh</i> s^3	1	10
s^2	21	1
s^1	$\frac{210-1}{21}$	>0
s^0	1	

系统稳定。

(b). $\phi(s) = \frac{\frac{10}{s(s+2)}}{1 + \frac{10(10s+1)}{s(s+2)}} = \frac{10}{s^2 + 102s + 10}$

$$D(s) = s^2 + 102s + 10$$

满足必要条件, 故系统稳定。

3-15. 已知单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(0.01s^2 + 0.2\xi s + 1)}$$

试求系统稳定时, 参数 K 和 ξ 的取值关系。

解: $D(s) = s(0.01s^2 + 0.2\xi s + 1) + k = 0$

$$D(s) = s^3 + 20\xi s^2 + 100s + 100k = 0$$

<i>Routh</i> : s^3	1	100
s^2	$20\xi > 0$	$100k$
s^1	$\frac{2000\xi - 100k}{20\xi}$	> 0
s^0	$100k > 0$	

由 *Routh* 表第一列系数大于 0 得 $\begin{cases} \xi > 0 \\ k > 0 \\ k < 20\xi \end{cases}$, 即 $\frac{k}{\xi} < 20$ ($\xi > 0, k > 0$)

3-16. 设系统结构图如图 3-55 所示, 已知系统的无阻尼振荡频率 $\omega_n = 3 \text{ rad/s}$ 。试确定系统作等幅振荡时的 K 和 a 值(K 、 a 均为大于零的常数)。

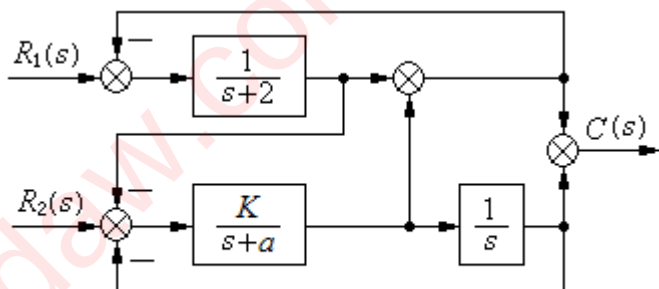


图 3-55 习题3-16图

解: $\Delta = 1 + \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{K}{s(s+a)} - \frac{K}{(s+2)(s+a)} + \frac{1}{s+2} \cdot \frac{K}{s(s+a)}$

$$D(s) = s(s+2)(s+a) + s(s+a) + K(s+a) - Ks + K$$

$$= s^2 + (3+a)s^2 + 3as + 3K = 0$$

$$D(j\omega_n) = -j\omega_n^3 - (3+a)\omega_n^2 + j3a\omega_n + 3K = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Re}[D(j\omega_n)] = -(3+a)\omega_n^2 + 3K = 0 \\ \text{Im}[D(j\omega_n)] = -\omega_n^3 + 3a\omega_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得: $\begin{cases} a = 3 \\ K = 18 \end{cases}$

3-17. 已知单位反馈控制系统开环传递函数如下, 试分别求出当输入信号为 $1(t)$ 、 t 和 t^2 时系统的稳态误差。

1. $G(s) = \frac{10}{(0.1s+1)(0.5s+1)}$

2. $G(s) = \frac{7(s+3)}{s(s+4)(s^2+2s+2)}$

3. $G(s) = \frac{8(0.5s+1)}{s^2(0.1s+1)}$

解: 1. $G(s) = \frac{10}{(0.1s+1)(0.5s+1)} \quad \begin{cases} K = 10 \\ \nu = 0 \end{cases}$

$$D(s) = (0.1s+1)(0.5s+1) + 10 = 0 \text{ 经判断系统稳定}$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{r(t)=1(t)}{1+K} = \frac{1}{11}$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{r(t)=t}{\infty} e_{ss} \frac{r(t)=t^2}{\infty}$$

$$2. \quad G(s) = \frac{7(s+3)}{s(s+4)(s^2+2s+2)} \quad \begin{cases} K = \frac{7 \times 3}{4 \times 2} = \frac{21}{8} \\ \nu = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$D(s) = s(s+4)(s^2+2s+2) + 7(s+3) = 0$$

经判断：系统不稳定。

$$3. \quad G(s) = \frac{8(0.5s+1)}{s^2(0.1s+1)} \quad \begin{cases} K = 8 \\ \nu = 2 \end{cases} \text{ 经判断系统稳定}$$

$$e_{ss} \frac{r(t)=1(t)}{\infty} e_{ss} \frac{r(t)=t}{\infty} 0$$

$$e_{ss} \frac{r(t)=t^2}{\infty} \frac{A}{K} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

3-18. 设单位反馈系统的开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{100}{s(0.1s+1)}$$

试求当输入信号 $r(t) = 1 + 2t$ 时，系统的稳态误差。

$$\text{解: } G(s) = \frac{100}{s(0.1s+1)} \quad \begin{cases} K = 100 \\ \nu = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$D(s) = s(0.1s+1) + 100 = 0.1s^2 + s + 100 = 0 \text{ 满足必要条件，系统稳定。}$$

$$e_{ss1} = 0$$

$$e_{ss2} = \frac{A}{K} = \frac{2}{100} = \frac{1}{50}$$

$$e_{ss} = e_{ss1} + e_{ss2} = \frac{1}{50}$$

3-19. 控制系统的误差还有一种定义，这就是无论对于单位反馈系统还是非单位反馈系统，误差均定义为系统输入量与输出量之差，即

$$E(s) = R(s) - C(s)$$

现在设闭环系统的传递函数为

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \cdots + b_1 s + b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 s + a_0} \quad n \geq m$$

试证：系统在单位斜坡函数作用下，不存在稳态误差的条件是 $a_0 = b_0$ 和 $a_1 = b_1$ 。

证明： $E(s) = R(s) - C(s)$

$$\frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{R(s)}{R(s)} - \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = 1 - \phi(s) = \phi_e(s)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \phi_e(s) &= 1 - \phi(s) = 1 - \frac{b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \cdots + b_1 s + b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 s + a_0} \\ &= \frac{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \cdots - b_m s^m - b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \cdots + (a_1 - b_1) s + a_0 - b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 s + a_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$r(t) = t \quad R(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot E(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \phi_e(s) \cdot R(s)$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \cdots - b_m s^m - b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \cdots + (a_1 - b_1) s + a_0 - b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 s + a_0}$$

要使 $e_{ss} = 0$ ，只有让 $a_1 - b_1 = 0, a_0 - b_0 = 0$ ，即 $a_1 = b_1, a_0 = b_0$

3-20. 具有扰动输入 $n(t)$ 的控制系统如图 3-56 所示。试计算阶跃扰动输入 $n(t) = N \cdot 1(t)$ 时系统的稳态误差。

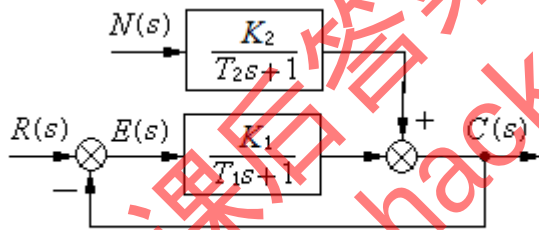


图 3-56 习题3-20系统结构图

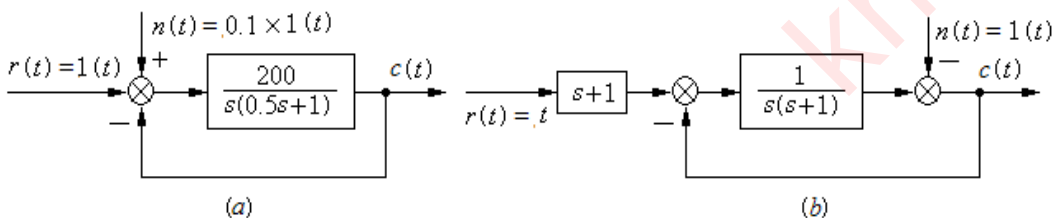
$$\text{解: } \phi_{en}(s) = \frac{E(s)}{N(s)} = \frac{-\frac{K_2}{T_2 s + 1}}{1 + \frac{K_1}{T_1 s + 1}} = -\frac{K_2 (T_1 s + 1)}{(T_2 s + 1)(T_1 s + 1 + K_1)}$$

$$n(t) = N_0 \cdot 1(t) \quad N(s) = \frac{N_0}{s}$$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \phi_{en}(s) \cdot N(s)$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{-K_2 (T_1 s + 1)}{(T_1 s + 1 + K_1)(T_2 s + 1)} \cdot \frac{N_0}{s} = \frac{-K_2 N_0}{K_1 + 1}$$

3-21. 试求图 3-57 所示系统总的稳态误差。



$$\text{解: (a). } \phi_e(s) = \frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{200}{s(0.5s+1)}} = \frac{s(0.5s+1)}{0.5s^2 + s + 200}$$

$$\phi_{en}(s) = \frac{E(s)}{N(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{200}{s(0.5s+1)}} = \frac{s(0.5s+1)}{0.5s^2 + s + 200}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e_{ss} &= e_{ss1} + e_{ss2} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \phi_e(s) \cdot R(s) + \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \phi_{en}(s) \cdot N(s) \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{s(0.5s+1)}{0.5s^2 + s + 200} \cdot \frac{1}{s} + \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{s(0.5s+1)}{0.5s^2 + s + 200} \cdot \frac{0.1}{s} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(b). } \phi_e(s) = \frac{s+1}{1 + \frac{1}{s(s+1)}} = \frac{s(s+1)^2}{s^2 + s + 1}$$

$$\phi_{en}(s) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{s(s+1)}} = \frac{s(s+1)}{s^2 + s + 1}$$

$$e_{ss} = e_{ss1} + e_{ss2} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{s(s+1)^2}{s^2 + s + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} + \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{s(s+1)}{s^2 + s + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = 1$$

3-22. 系统如图 3-58(a)所示, 其单位阶跃响应 $C(t)$ 如图 3-58(b)所示, 系统的位置误差 $e_{ss} = 0$, 试确定

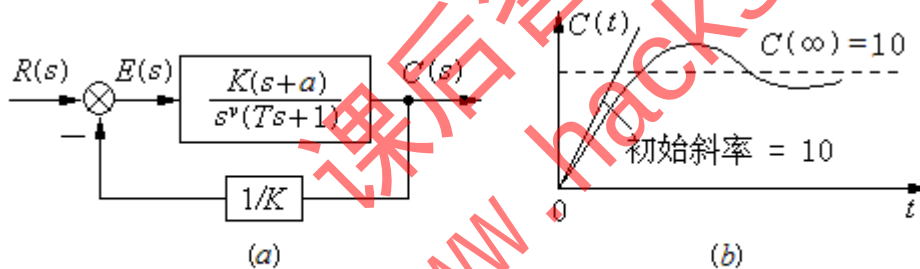


图 3-58 习题3-22图

K 、 ν 与 T 值。

$$\text{解: } G(s) = \frac{s+a}{s^\nu(Ts+1)}$$

$$\phi(s) = \frac{\frac{K(s+a)}{s^\nu(Ts+1)}}{1 + \frac{s+a}{s^\nu(Ts+1)}} = \frac{K(s+a)}{Ts^{\nu+1} + s^\nu + s + a}$$

系统是稳定的, 故 $\nu \leq 2$

$$C(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \phi(s) \cdot R(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{K(s+a)}{Ts^{\nu+1} + s^\nu + s + a} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = K = 10$$

$$\phi_e(s) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{s+a}{s^\nu(Ts+1)}} = \frac{s^\nu(Ts+1)}{Ts^{\nu+1} + s^\nu + s + a}$$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{s^v (Ts+1)}{Ts^{v+1} + s^v + s + a} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = 0$$

$$\therefore v \geq 1$$

3-23. 系统结构图如图 3-59 所示。现要求：

(1) 扰动 $n(t) = 5(t)$ ，稳态误差为零；

(2) 输入 $r(t) = 2t(\text{rad/s})$ ，稳态误差不大于 $0.2(\text{rad})$ 。

试：各设计一个零极点形式最简单的控制器 $G_c(s)$ 的传递函数，以满足上述各自的要求。并确定

$G_c(s)$ 中各参数可选择范围。

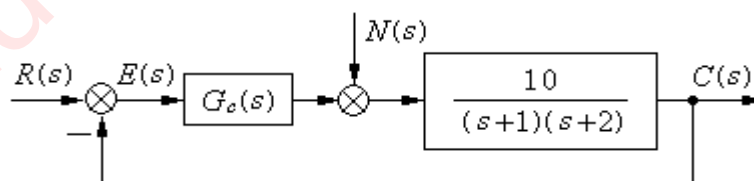


图 3-59 习题 3-23 图

$$\text{解: (1). } \phi_{en}(s) = \frac{-\frac{10}{(s+1)(s+2)}}{1 + \frac{10G_c(s)}{(s+1)(s+2)}} = \frac{-10}{(s+1)(s+2) + 10G_c(s)}$$

$$e_{ssn} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \phi_{en}(s) \cdot N(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{-10}{(s+1)(s+2) + 10G_c(s)} \cdot \frac{5}{s}$$

取 $G_c(s) = \frac{k}{s}$ ，可使 $e_{ssn} = 0$ ， $D(s) = s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + 10k$ ，要使系统稳定由劳斯判据得 $0 < k < 3/5$ 。

$$(2). \phi_e(s) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{10G_c(s)}{(s+1)(s+2)}} = \frac{(s+1)(s+2)}{(s+1)(s+2) + 10G_c(s)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e_{ssr} &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \phi_e(s) \cdot R(s) \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{(s+1)(s+2)}{(s+1)(s+2) + 10G_c(s)} \cdot \frac{2}{s^2} \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(s+1)(s+2)}{s(s+1)(s+2) + 10sG_c(s)} \leq 0.2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{取 } G_c(s) = \frac{Ts+K}{s}$$

$$e_{ssr} = \frac{4}{10 \cdot K} \leq 0.2 \quad \therefore K \geq 2$$

$$D(s) = s^3 + 3s^2 + (2+10T)s + 10K, \text{ 要使系统稳定由劳斯判据得 } K > 0 \text{ 及 } T > \frac{5K-3}{15},$$

综合得参数选择范围为 $K \geq 2$ 及 $T > \frac{5K-3}{15}$ 。

第四章 根轨迹法习题及解答

4-1、已知开环零、极点分布如图 4-25 所示。试概略绘制相应的闭环根轨迹图。

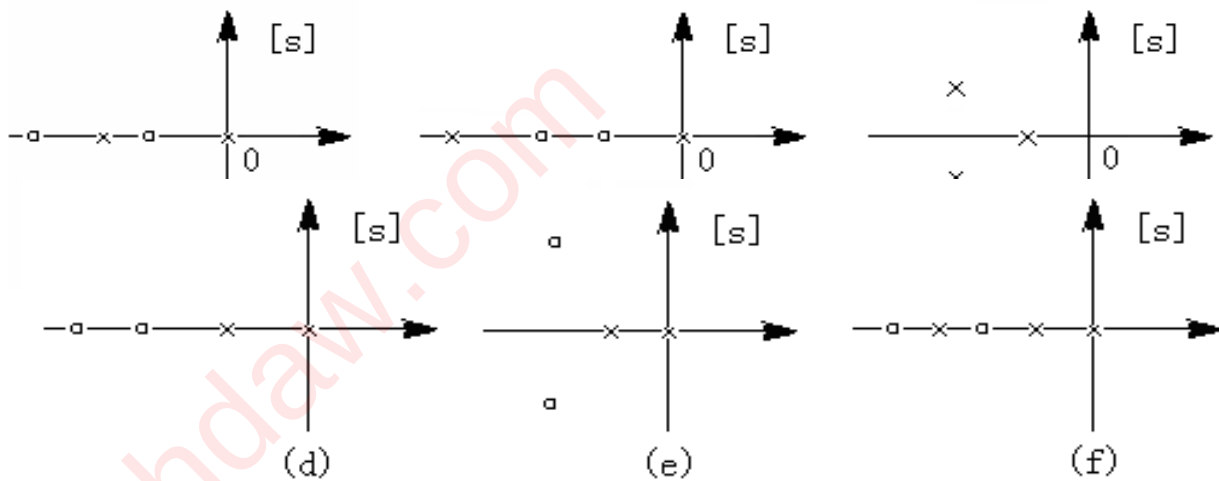
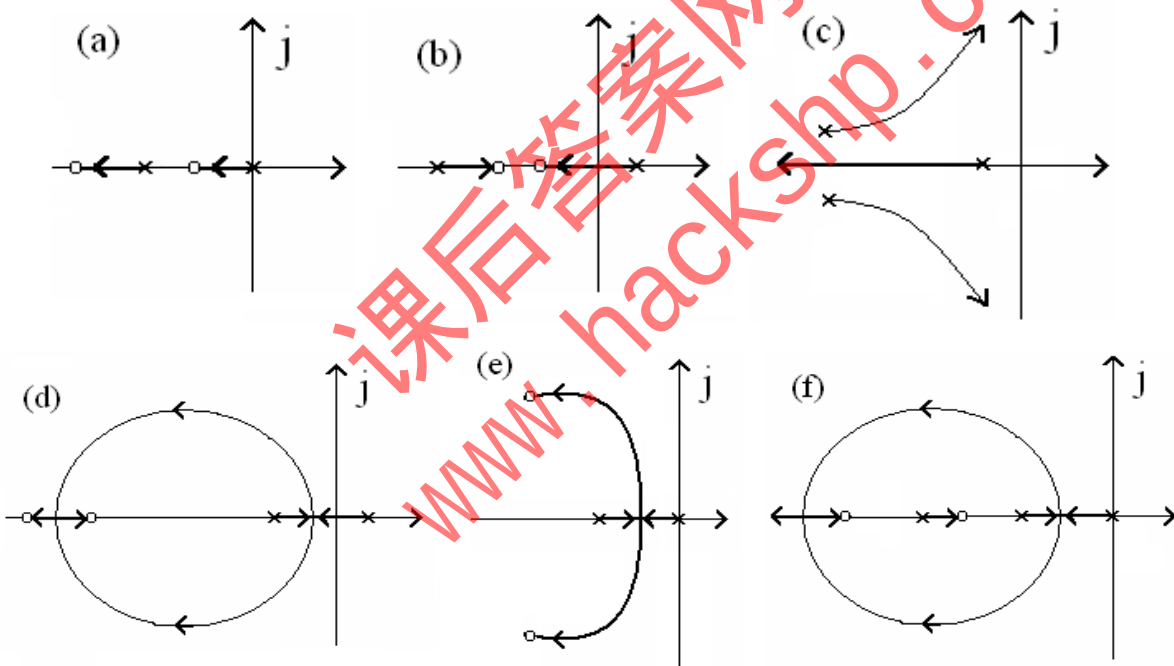


图4-25 开环零、极点分布图

图解 4-1

解：根轨迹如图解 4-1 所示。



图解 4-1

4-2、已知系统开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+3)}{s(s+1)}$$

试作 K^* 从 $0 \rightarrow \infty$ 的闭环根轨迹，并证明在 $[s]$ 平面内的根轨迹是圆，求出圆的半径和圆心。

解： $G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+3)}{s(s+1)}$

$$D(s) = s(s+1) + K^*(s+3) = s^2 + (K^* + 1)s + 3K^* = 0$$

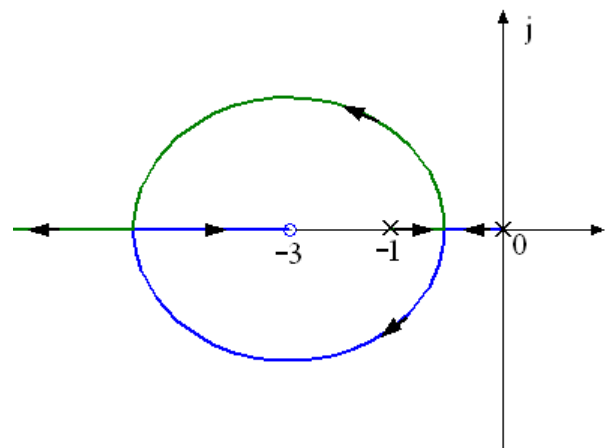
$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-(K^*+1) \pm j\sqrt{12K^* - (K^*+1)^2}}{2} = X \pm jY$$

$$X = -\frac{K^*+1}{2} \Rightarrow K^* = -1 - 2X$$

$$Y^2 = \frac{12K^* - (K^*+1)^2}{4} = \frac{12(-1-2X) - (-1-2X+1)^2}{4}$$

$$= -(X+3)^2 + 6$$

$$(X+3)^2 + Y^2 = 6$$



图解 4-2

根轨迹圆心 $(-3,0)$ ，半径 $\sqrt{6}$ 的圆，如图解 4-2 所示。。

4-3、设单位反馈控制系统开环传递函数如下，试概略绘出系统根轨迹图（要求确定分离点坐标 d ）。

$$(1) \quad G(s) = \frac{K}{s(0.2s+1)(0.5s+1)}$$

$$(2) \quad G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+5)}{s(s+2)(s+3)}$$

$$\text{解 (1)} \quad G(s) = \frac{K}{s(0.2s+1)(0.5s+1)} = \frac{10K}{s(s+5)(s+2)}$$

$$p_1 = 0 \quad p_2 = -2 \quad p_3 = -5$$

①

$$(-\infty, -5] \quad [-2, 0]$$

②

$$\text{渐近线: } \begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{0-2-5}{3} = -\frac{7}{3} \\ \varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3} = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi \end{cases}$$

③

分离点:

$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+5} + \frac{1}{d+2} = 0$$

$$d_1 = -0.88 \quad d_2 = -3.7863$$

④

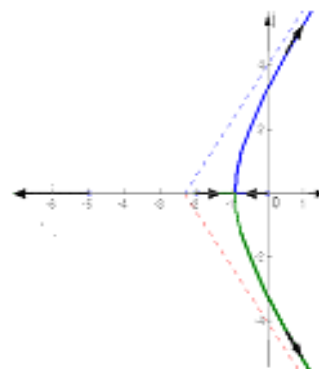


图4-3(a) 根轨迹图 $+10k=0$

令

$$\begin{cases} \text{Re}[D(j\omega)] = -7\omega^2 + 10k = 0 \\ \text{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^3 + 10\omega = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} \omega = \sqrt{10} \\ k = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$\pm \sqrt{10}j$$

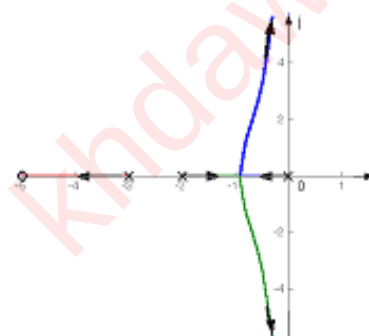


图4-3(b) 根轨迹图

$$[-5, -3] \quad [-2, 0]$$

② 渐近线:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{0-2-3-(-5)}{2} = 0 \\ \varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2} = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

③ 分离点:

$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+2} + \frac{1}{d+3} = \frac{1}{d+5}$$

$$d = -0.886$$

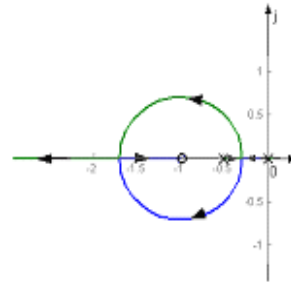


图4-3(c) 根轨迹图

4-4、已知单位反馈系统的开环传递函数如下，试概略绘出系统的根轨迹图（要求算出出射角）。

$$(1) \quad G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+2)}{(s+1+j2)(s+1-j2)}$$

$$(2) \quad G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+20)}{s(s+10+j10)(s+10-j10)}$$

解 (1) $G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+2)}{(s+1+j2)(s+1-j2)}$

② 分离点: $\frac{1}{d+1+j2} + \frac{1}{d+1-j2} = \frac{1}{d+2}$

$$d = -4.23$$

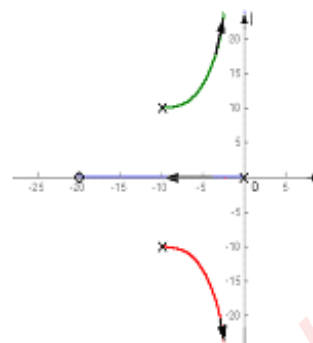
$$\theta_{p_1} = 180^\circ + 63.435^\circ - 90^\circ = 153.43^\circ$$

$$-153.43^\circ$$

$$(2) \quad G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+20)}{s(s+10+j10)(s+10-j10)}$$

$$[-20, 0]$$

$$\theta = 180^\circ + 45^\circ - 90^\circ - 135^\circ = 0^\circ$$



图解4-4 (b) 根轨迹图

4-5、已知系统如图 4-26 所示。作根轨迹图，要求确定根轨迹的出射角和与虚轴的交点。并确定使系统稳定的 K 值的范围。

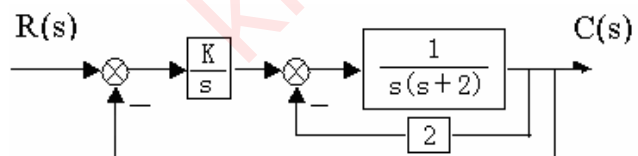


图4-26 习题4-5图

$$\text{解: } G(s) = \frac{K}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{s(s+2)}} = \frac{K}{s(s^2 + 2s + 2)}$$

$$= \frac{K}{s(s+1+j1)(s+1-j1)}$$

$n=3$ 有 3 条根轨迹, 且 3 条全趋于无穷远处。

①实轴上: $(-\infty, 0]$

$$\text{②渐近线: } \begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{-1+j1-1-j1}{3} = -\frac{2}{3} \\ \varphi_a = \pi, \pm\frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

③出射角: $0 - (\theta_{p_1} + 135^\circ + 90^\circ) = (2k+1)\pi$

$$\theta_{p_1} = -45^\circ$$

$$\theta_{p_2} = 45^\circ$$

④与虚轴交点:

$$D(s) = s^3 + 2s^2 + 2s + K = 0$$

$$D(j\omega) = -j\omega^3 - 2\omega^2 + j2\omega + K = 0$$

$$\text{则有 } \begin{cases} \text{Re}[D(j\omega)] = -2\omega^2 + K = 0 \\ \text{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^3 + 2\omega = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得: } \begin{cases} \omega = \pm\sqrt{2} \\ K = 4 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$ 使系统稳定的 K 值范围为 $0 < K < 4$

4-6、已知单位反馈系统的开环传递函数如下, 试画出概略根轨迹图。

$$(1) \quad G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+5)}$$

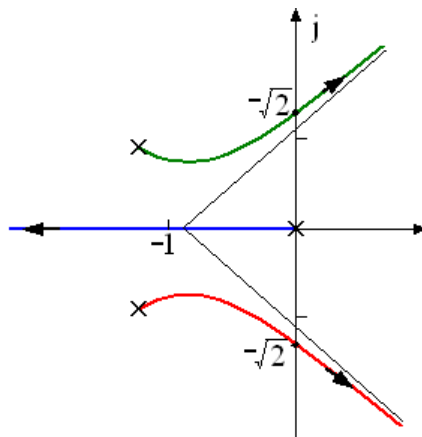
$$(2) \quad G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+4)}{s(s+5)}$$

$$(3) \quad G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+20)}{s(s+5)} \text{ 解: } (1) \quad G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+5)}$$

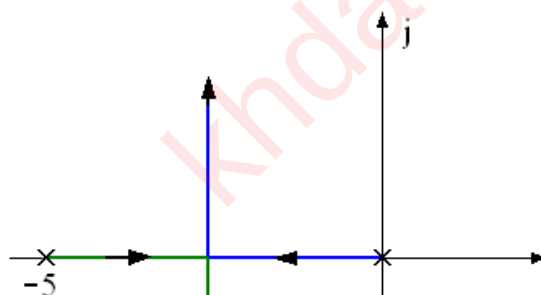
$$\text{解: } (1) \quad G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+5)}$$

$n=2$, 有 2 条根轨迹且全趋于无穷远处。

①实轴上: $[-5, 0]$



图解 4-5



②渐近线:
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{-5}{2} \\ \varphi_a = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

③分离点:

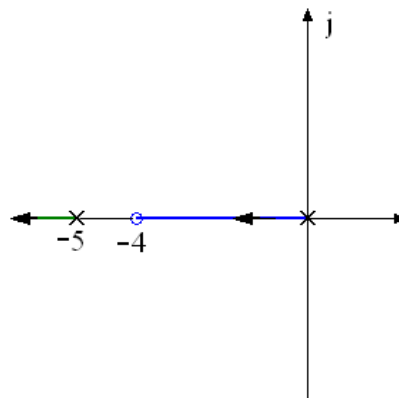
$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+5} = 0$$

$$d = -\frac{5}{2}$$

(2) $G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+4)}{s(s+5)}$

$n=2$ 有 2 条根轨迹, 其中 1 条趋于无穷远处。

实轴上 $[-4, 0], [-\infty, -5]$ 。



图解 4-6(2)

(3) $G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+20)}{s(s+5)}$

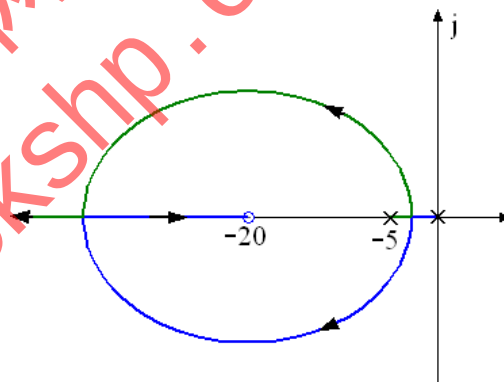
$n=2$ 有 2 条根轨迹, 且 1 条趋向无穷远处。

①实轴上: $(-\infty, -20], [-5, 0]$

②分离点: $\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+5} = \frac{1}{d+20}$

$$d^2 + 40d + 100 = D$$

$$d_1 = -2.68, d_2 = -37.32$$



图解 4-6(3)

4-7、设系统开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{20}{(s+4)(s+b)}$$

图解 4-6

试作出 b 从 $0 \rightarrow \infty$ 变化时的根轨迹。

解: 做等效开环传递函数

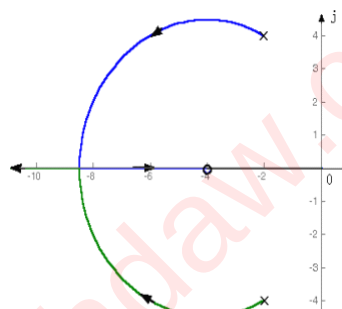
$$G^*(s) = \frac{b(s+4)}{s^2 + 4s + 20}$$

$$(-\infty, -4]$$

② 分离点: $\frac{1}{d+2+j4} + \frac{1}{d+2-j4} = \frac{1}{d+4}$

$$d_1 = -0.472$$

$$d_2 = 8.472$$



图解 4-7 根轨迹图

4-8、设系统的闭环特征方程

$$s^2(s+a) + K(s+1) = 0 \quad (a > 0)$$

- (1) 当 $a=10$ 时，作系统根轨迹，并求出系统阶跃响应分别为单调、阻尼振荡时（有复极点） K 的取值范围。
- (2) 若使根轨迹只具有一个非零分离点，此时 a 的取值？并做出根轨迹。
- (3) 当 $a=5$ 时，是否具有非零分离点，并做出根轨迹。

解： $D(s) = s^2(s+a) + K(s+1) = 0 \quad (a > 0)$

(1) $a=10$

$$D(s) = s^2(s+10) + K(s+1) = 0$$

做等效开环传递函数 $G^*(s) = \frac{K(s+1)}{s^2(s+10)}$

$n=3$ 有 3 条根轨迹，有 2 条趋向无穷远处。

① 实轴上： $[-10, -1]$

② 渐近线：
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{-10+1}{2} = -\frac{9}{2} \\ \varphi_a = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

③ 分离点： $\frac{2}{d} + \frac{1}{d+10} = \frac{1}{d+1}$

解得：

$$d_1 = -2.5$$

$$d_2 = -4$$

$$K_{d_1} = \frac{|d_1|^2 |d_1 + 10|}{|d_1 + 1|} = 31.25$$

$$K_{d_2} = \frac{|d_2|^2 |d_2 + 10|}{|d_2 + 1|} = 32$$

$$31.25 \leq K \leq 32$$

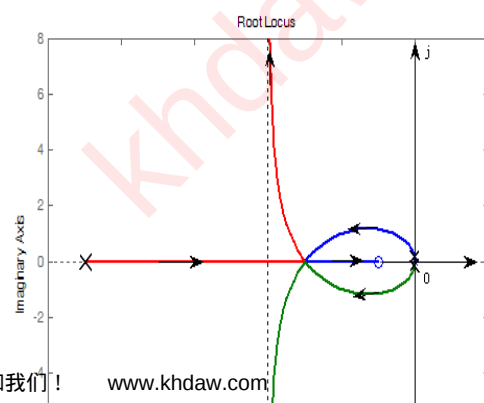
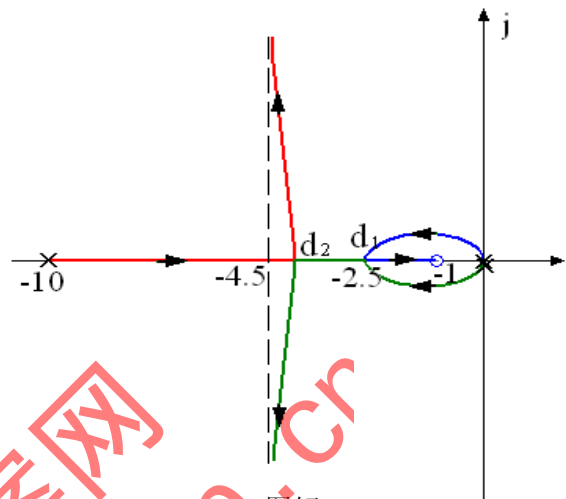
$$0 < K < 31.25 \quad K > 32$$

$$D(s) = s^2(s+a) + K(s+1) = 0$$

$$G^*(s) = \frac{K(s+1)}{s^2(s+a)}$$

分离点： $\frac{2}{d} + \frac{1}{d+a} = \frac{1}{d+1}$

$$2d^2 + (a+3)d + 2a = 0$$



$$d = \frac{-(a+3) \pm \sqrt{(a+3)^2 - 16a}}{2}$$

要使系统只有一个非零分离点，则 $(a+3)^2 - 16a = 0$ 即 $a = 9$ ， $a = 1$ （舍去）

(3) $a = 5$

$$D(s) = s^2(s+5) + K(s+1) = 0$$

$$\text{作等效开环传递函数 } G^*(s) = \frac{K(s+1)}{s^2(s+5)}$$

$n = 3$ 有 3 条根轨迹其中 2 条趋向无穷远处

① 实轴上： $[-5, -1]$

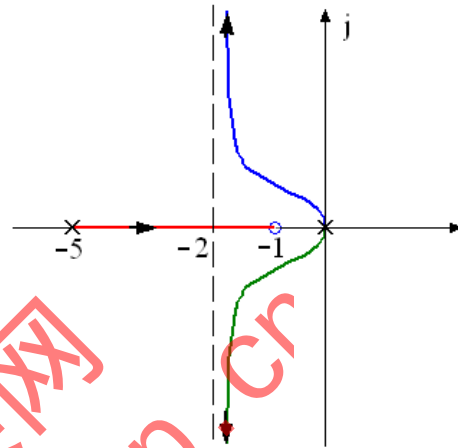
$$\text{② 渐近线: } \begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{-5+1}{2} = -2 \\ \varphi_a = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

③ 分离点：

$$\frac{2}{d} + \frac{1}{d+5} = \frac{1}{d+1}$$

$$d^2 + 4d + 5 = 0$$

无解，故无分离点。



图解 4-8(3)

4-9、试作图 4-27 所示系统 K 从 $0 \rightarrow \infty$ 时的系统根轨迹图，并确定使系统稳定的 K 值范围。

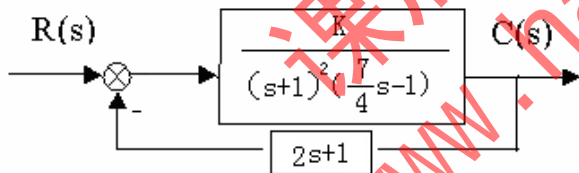


图4-27 习题4-9图

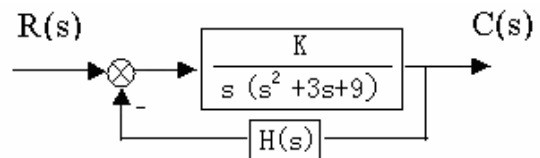


图4-28 习题4-10图

$$[0.5, 7/4]$$

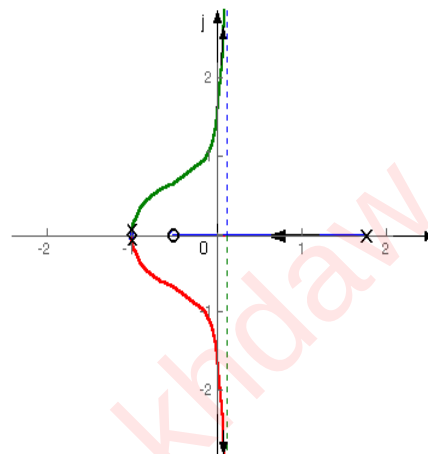
② 渐近线：

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{-1-1+7/4-(-0.5)}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \\ \varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2} = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

③ 与虚轴交点：闭环特征方程为

$$D(s) = \frac{4}{7}s^3 + \frac{1}{7}s^2 + (2K - \frac{10}{7})s + K - 1 = 0$$

把 $s = j\omega$ 代入上方程，令



图解 4-9 根轨迹图

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}(D(j\omega)) = K - 1 - \frac{1}{7}\omega^2 = 0 \\ \operatorname{Im}(D(j\omega)) = (2K - \frac{10}{7})\omega - \frac{4}{7}\omega^3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得: $\begin{cases} \omega = 0 \\ K = 1 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \omega = \pm\sqrt{2} \\ K = \frac{9}{7} \end{cases}$

$$K \quad 1 < K < 9/7$$

$$H(s)$$

$$H(s) = 1$$

$$H(s) = s + 1$$

$$H(s) = s + 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad G(s)H(s) &= \frac{K}{s(s^2 + 3s + 9)} = \frac{K}{s(s + \frac{3}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{27}}{2})(s + \frac{3}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{27}}{2})} \\ &= \frac{K^*}{s(s + \frac{3}{2} + j2.6)(s + \frac{3}{2} - j2.6)} \end{aligned}$$

$n = 3$ 有 3 条根轨迹且全趋向于无穷远处。

① 实轴上: $(-\infty, 0]$

② 起始角: -30°

③ 渐近线: $\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{-\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2}}{3} = -1 \\ \varphi_a = \pm\frac{\pi}{3}, \pi \end{cases}$

④ 与虚轴相交:

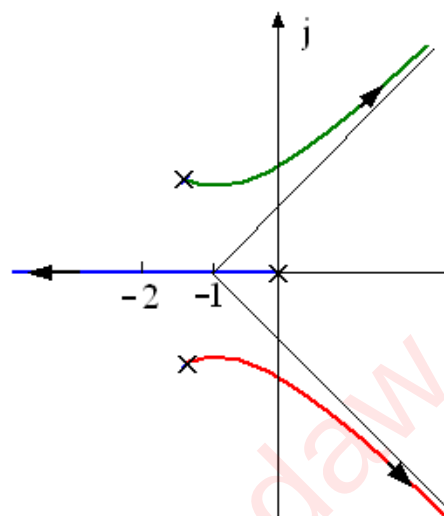
$$D(s) = s^3 + 3s^2 + 9s + K = 0$$

$$D(j\omega) = -j\omega^3 - 3\omega^2 + j9\omega + K = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[D(j\omega)] = -3\omega^2 + K = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Im}[D(j\omega)] = -\omega^3 + 9\omega = 0$$

解得: $\begin{cases} \omega = \pm 3 \\ K = 27 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \omega = 0 \\ K = 0 \end{cases}$



图解 4-10(1)

$$(2) \quad G(s)H(s) = \frac{K(s+1)}{s(s^2+3s+9)} = \frac{K(s+1)}{s(s+\frac{3}{2}+j2.6)(s+\frac{3}{2}-j2.6)}$$

①实轴上: $[-1, 0]$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{渐近线: } \begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{-\frac{3}{2} + j2.6 - \frac{3}{2} - j2.6 + 1}{2} = -1 \\ \varphi_a = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

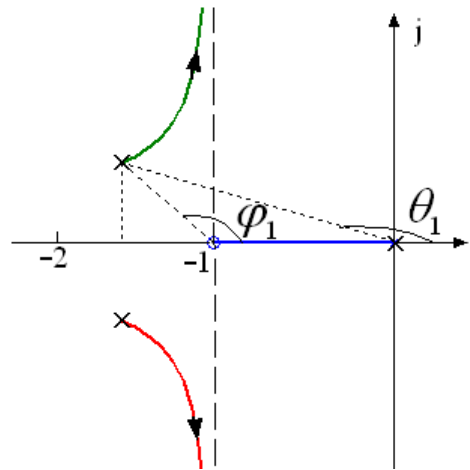
③出射角:

$$\varphi_1 = 180^\circ - \tan^{-1} \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 100^\circ$$

$$\theta_1 = 180^\circ - \tan^{-1} \frac{2.6}{1.5} = 120^\circ$$

$$100^\circ - (\theta_{p1} + 120^\circ + 90^\circ)^\circ = (2k+1)\pi$$

$$\theta_{p1} = 70^\circ$$



图解 4-10(2)

$$(3) \quad G(s)H(s) = \frac{K^*(s+3)}{s(s^2+3s+9)} = \frac{K^*(s+3)}{s(s+\frac{3}{2}+j2.6)(s+\frac{3}{2}-j2.6)}$$

①实轴上: $[-3, 0]$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{渐近线: } \begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{-\frac{3}{2} + j2.6 - \frac{3}{2} - j2.6 + 3}{2} = 0 \\ \varphi_a = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

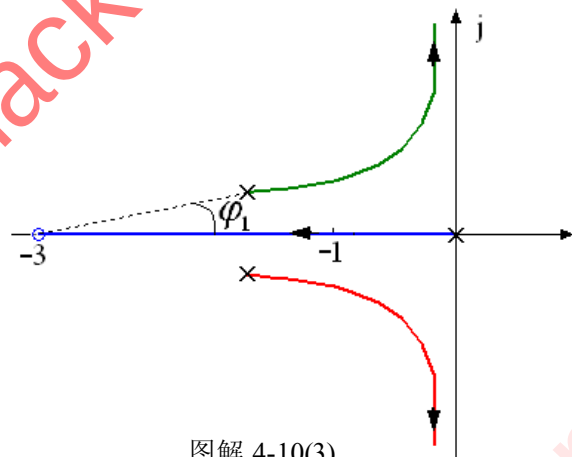
③出射角:

$$\varphi_1 = \tan^{-1} \frac{2.6}{1.5} = 60^\circ, \quad \theta_1 = 180^\circ - \tan^{-1} \frac{2.6}{1.5} = 120^\circ,$$

$$\theta_3 = 90^\circ$$

$$60^\circ - (\theta_{p2} + 120^\circ + 90^\circ)^\circ = (2k+1)\pi$$

$$\theta_{p2} = 30^\circ$$



图解 4-10(3)

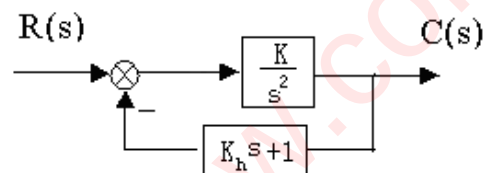
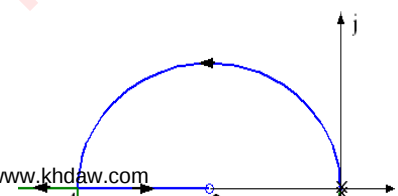


图4-29 习题4-11图

4-11、设控制系统如图 4-29 所示，为了使系统闭环极

点为 $s_{1,2} = -1 \pm j\sqrt{3}$ ，试确定增益 K 和速度反馈系数 K_h 的数值，并利用 K_h 值绘制系统的根轨迹图。

$$\text{解: } G(s)H(s) = \frac{K(K_h s + 1)}{s^2}$$



$$D(s) = s^2 + KK_h s + K = (s+1+j\sqrt{3})(s+1-j\sqrt{3})$$

$$= s^2 + 2s + 4$$

$$\therefore \text{有} \begin{cases} KK_h = 2 \\ K = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} K = 4 \\ K_h = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K(\frac{1}{2}s+1)}{s^2} = \frac{K}{2} \frac{(s+2)}{s^2}$$

$n=2$ 有 2 条根轨迹, 1 条趋向无穷远处。

①实轴上: $(-\infty, -2]$

②分离点:

$$\frac{2}{d} = \frac{1}{d+2}$$

$$d = -4$$

4-12、为了使图 4-30 所示系统的闭环极点的希望位置为 $s_{1,2} = -1.6 \pm j4$, 在前向通路中串入一个校正装置作补偿, 其传递函数为

$$G_c(s) = \frac{s+2.5}{s+a}$$

图中

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)}$$

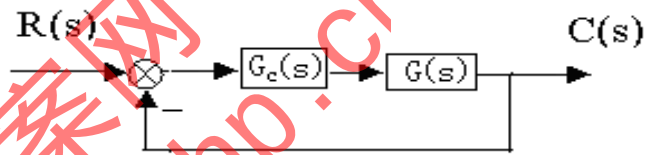


图 4-30 习题 4-12 图

试确定 (1) 所需的 a 值。

(2) 所希望的闭环极点上的 K 值。

(3) 第三个闭环极点的位置。解: $G(s)G_c(s) = \frac{K(s+2.5)}{s(s+1)(s+a)}$

$$D(s) = s(s+1)(s+a) + K(s+2.5)$$

$$= s^3 + (a+1)s^2 + (a+K)s + 2.5K$$

$$(s+1.6+j4)(s+1.6-j4) = s^2 + 3.2s + 18.56$$

$$\begin{array}{r} s^2 + 3.2s + 18.56 \overline{) s^3 + (a+1)s^2 + (a+K)s + 2.5K} \\ \underline{-(s^3 + 3.2s^2 + 18.56s)} \\ (a-2.2)s^2 + (a+K-18.56)s + 2.5K \\ \underline{-(a-2.2)s^2 + (3.2a-7.04)s - 40.832 + 18.56a} \\ (K-2.2a-11.32)s + 2.5K + 40.832 - 18.56a \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 2.5K - 18.56a + 40.832 = 0 \\ K - 2.2a - 11.52 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得: } \begin{cases} a = 5.28 \\ K = 23.14 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_3 = -(a - 2.2) = -3.06$$

4-13、设负反馈系统的开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+2)}{s(s+1)(s+3)}$$

(1) 试作系统的根轨迹。

(2) 求当 $\xi = 0.5$ 时，闭环的一对主导极点值，并求其 K 及另一个极点。

(3) 求出满足(2)条件下的闭环零、极点分布，并求出其在阶跃作用下的性能指标。

解： $G(s) = \frac{K^*(s+2)}{s(s+1)(s+3)}$

(1)、 $n=3$ 有 3 条根轨迹，其中 2 条趋向无穷远处。

①实轴上： $[-3, -2], [-1, 0]$

②渐近线：
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{-1-3+2}{2} = -1 \\ \varphi_a = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

③分离点：

$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+1} + \frac{1}{d+3} = \frac{1}{d+2}$$

$$d \in (-1, -0.5)$$

试根得： $d = -0.5344$

设 $\xi = 0.5$ 阻尼线与根轨迹交点为 $(-\xi\omega_n, \omega_n\sqrt{1-\xi^2})$

另一实根为 $\lambda_3 = -p_3$

$$\begin{aligned} D(s) &= s(s+1)(s+3) + K^*(s+2) = s^3 + 4s^2 + (3+K^*)s + 2K^* \\ &= (s + \xi\omega_n + j\omega_n\sqrt{1-\xi^2})(s + \xi\omega_n - j\omega_n\sqrt{1-\xi^2})(s + p_3) \\ &= (s^2 + 2\xi\omega_ns + \omega_n^2)(s + p_3) = (s^2 + \omega_ns + \omega_n^2)(s + p_3) \\ &= s^3 + (\omega_n + p_3)s^2 + (\omega_n^2 + p_3\omega_n)s + p_3\omega_n^2 \end{aligned}$$

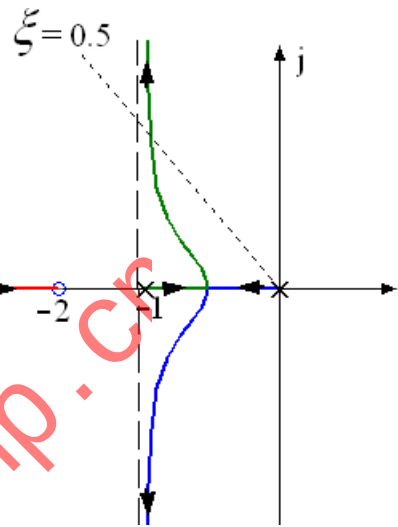
$$\text{有} \begin{cases} \omega_n + p_3 = 4 \\ 3 + K^* = \omega_n^2 + p_3\omega_n \\ p_3\omega_n^2 = 2K^* \end{cases} \text{解得:} \begin{cases} \omega_n = 1.36 \\ p_3 = 2.64 \\ K^* = 2.44 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -\xi\omega_n \pm j\omega_n\sqrt{1-\xi^2} = -0.68 \pm j1.178$$

4-14、图 4-31 所示的随动系统，其开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(5s+1)}$$

为了改善系统性能，分别采用在原系统中加比例-微分串联校正和速度反馈校正两种不同方案。



图解 4-13

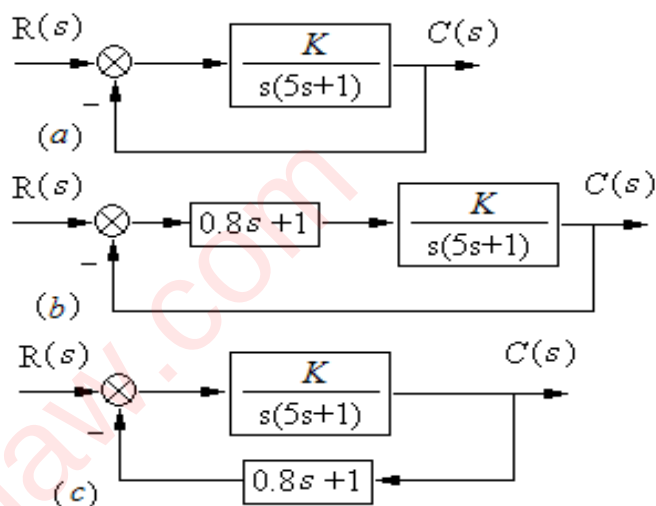


图4-31 习题4-14图

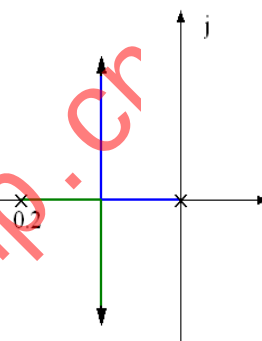
(1) 试分别绘制这三个系统的根轨迹。

(2) 当 $K=5$ 时, 根据闭环零、极点分布, 试比较两种校正对系统阶跃响应的影响。

解: (1)

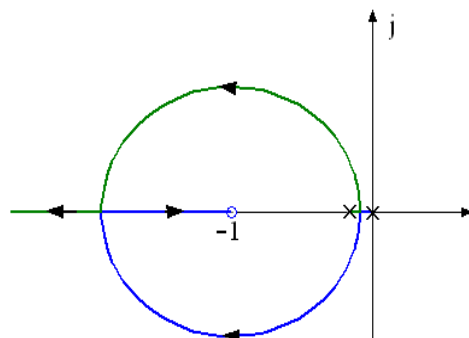
$$(a) \quad G(s) = \frac{K}{s(5s+1)} = \frac{0.2K}{s(s+0.2)}$$

实轴上: $[-0.2, 0]$



图解 4-14(a)

$$(b) \quad G(s) = \frac{K(0.8s+1)}{s(5s+1)} = \frac{0.16K(s+1.25)}{s(s+0.2)}$$



$$(c) \quad G(s)H(s) = \frac{K(0.8s+1)}{s(5s+1)} = \frac{0.16K(s+1.25)}{s(s+0.2)}$$

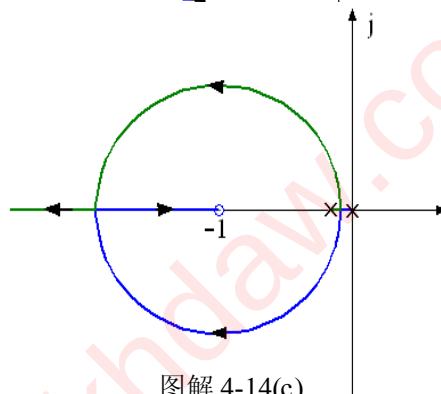
(2) $K=5$

$$(a) \quad G(s) = \frac{5}{s(5s+1)} = \frac{1}{s(s+\frac{1}{5})}$$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{5}{5s^2 + s + 5}$$

$$D(s) = s^2 + 0.25 + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -0.1 \pm j1$$



图解 4-14(c)

$$(b) \quad G(s) = \frac{s(0.8s+1)}{s(5s+1)} = \frac{4s+5}{s(5s+1)} = \frac{0.8(s+1.25)}{s(s+0.2)}$$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{\frac{K(0.8s+1)}{s(5s+1)}}{1 + \frac{K(0.8s+1)}{s(5s+1)}} = \frac{K(0.8s+1)}{5s^2 + (0.8K+1)s+K} = \frac{0.8s+1}{s^2 + s+1}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$(c) \quad G(s) = \frac{K(0.8s+1)}{s(5s+1)}$$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{\frac{K}{s(5s+1)}}{1 + \frac{K(0.8s+1)}{s(5s+1)}} = \frac{K}{5s^2 + (0.8K+1)s+K} = \frac{1}{s^2 + s+1}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+2)(s^2+2s+2)}$$

试绘制系统的根轨迹，并确定系统输出为等幅振荡时的闭环传递函数。

$$\text{解: } G(s) = \frac{K^*}{s(s+2)(s^2+2s+2)} = \frac{K^*}{s(s+2)(s^2+1+j1)(s+1-j1)}$$

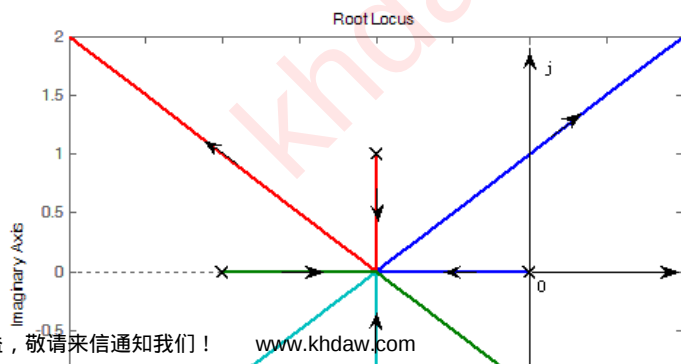
(1) 实轴上: $[-2, 0]$

$$(2) \text{ 渐近线: } \begin{cases} \sigma_a = \frac{-2-1+j1-1-j1}{4} = -1 \\ \varphi_a = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{4} = \pm \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

(3) 分离点:

$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d+2} + \frac{1}{d+1+j1} + \frac{1}{d+1-j1} = 0$$

$$\text{解得: } d_1 = d_2 = d_3 = 1$$



(4) 与虚轴交点:

$$D(s) = s^4 + 4s^3 + 6s^2 + 4s + K^* = 0$$

$$\text{令: } \operatorname{Re}[D(j\omega)] = \omega^4 - 6\omega^2 + K^* = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Im}[D(j\omega)] = 4\omega^3 - 4\omega = 0$$

$$\text{解得: } \begin{cases} \omega = 0 \\ K^* = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \omega = 1 \\ K^* = 5 \end{cases}$$

根轨迹如图。

输出为等幅振荡时的闭环传递函数即为根轨迹与虚轴相交处对应的闭环极点。

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm j$$

$$\lambda_{3,4} = \frac{D(s)}{s^2 + 1} = s^2 + 4s + 5$$

$$\therefore \text{所求闭环传递函数为 } \Phi(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 4s + 5)}$$

第五章 频率响应法习题及解答

5-1 设系统开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{Ts + 1}$$

今测得其频率响应, 当 $\omega = 1 \text{ rad/s}$ 时, 幅频 $|G(j)| = 12/\sqrt{2}$, 相频 $\varphi(j) = -45^\circ$ 。

试问放大系数 K 及时间常数 T 各为多少?

解: 已知系统开环传递函数 $G(s) = \frac{K}{Ts + 1}$

$$\text{则频率特性: } G(j\omega) = \frac{K}{Tj\omega + 1}$$

$$\text{幅频特性: } |G(j\omega)| = \frac{K}{\sqrt{1 + T^2\omega^2}}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -\arctan \omega T$$

$$\text{当 } \omega = 1 \text{ rad/s 时, } |G(j)| = \frac{K}{\sqrt{2}} = 12/\sqrt{2}$$

$$\varphi(j) = -\arctan T = -45^\circ$$

$$K = 12 \quad T = 1$$

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s + 1}$$

$$r(t) = \sin t$$

$$r(t) = 2 \cos(2t)$$

$$r(t) = \sin t - 2 \cos(2t)$$

解：系统闭环传递函数为： $\phi(s) = \frac{1}{s+2}$

$$\text{频率特性: } \phi(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + 2} = \frac{2}{4 + \omega^2} + j \frac{-\omega}{4 + \omega^2}$$

$$\text{幅频特性: } |\phi(j\omega)| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 + \omega^2}}$$

$$\text{相频特性: } \varphi(\omega) = \arctan\left(-\frac{\omega}{2}\right)$$

$$(1) \quad r(t) = \sin t \quad \omega = 1 \quad R_1 = 1$$

$$\text{则 } |\phi(j\omega)|_{\omega=1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = 0.45, \quad \varphi(j1) = \arctan\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -26.5^\circ$$

$$C_s(t) = R_1 |\phi(j1)| \cdot \sin[t + \varphi(j1)] = 0.45 \sin(t - 26.5^\circ)$$

$$(2) \quad r(t) = 2 \cos(2t) \quad \omega = 2 \quad R_2 = 2$$

$$\text{则 } |\phi(j2)|_{\omega=2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} = 0.35, \quad \varphi(j2) = \arctan\left(-\frac{2}{2}\right) = -45^\circ$$

$$C_s(t) = R_2 |\phi(j2)| \cdot \cos[2t + \varphi(j2)] = 0.7 \cos(2t - 45^\circ)$$

$$(3) \quad r(t) = \sin t - 2 \cos 2t$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_s(t) &= R_1 |\phi(j1)| \sin[t + \varphi(j1)] - R_2 |\phi(j2)| \cos[2t + \varphi(j2)] \\ &= 0.45 \sin(t - 26.5^\circ) - 0.7 \cos(2t - 45^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

5-3

$$h(t) = 1 - 1.8e^{-4t} + 0.8e^{-9t} \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\text{解} \quad C(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1.8}{s+4} + \frac{0.8}{s+9} = \frac{36}{s(s+4)(s+9)}, \quad R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\text{则} \quad \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \Phi(s) = \frac{36}{(s+4)(s+9)}$$

$$\text{频率特性为} \quad \Phi(j\omega) = \frac{36}{(j\omega+4)(j\omega+9)}$$

5-4 试求图 5-50 所示网络的频率特性，并画出其对数频率特性曲线。

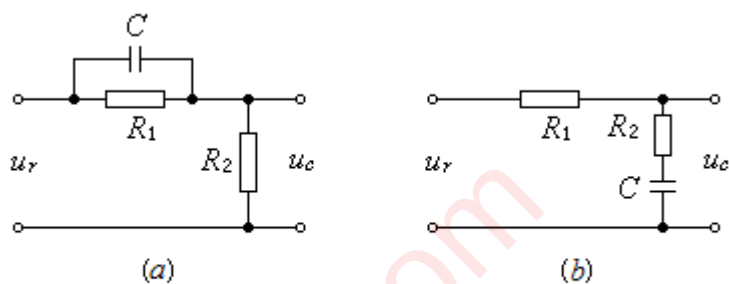


图 5-50 习题 5-4 网络

(a) 依图: $\frac{U_c(s)}{U_r(s)} = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + \frac{R_1 \frac{1}{sC}}{R_1 + \frac{1}{sC}}} = \frac{K_1(\tau_1 s + 1)}{T_1 s + 1}$ $\begin{cases} K_1 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \\ \tau_1 = R_1 C \\ T_1 = \frac{R_1 R_2 C}{R_1 + R_2} \end{cases}$

$$G_a(j\omega) = \frac{U_c(j\omega)}{U_r(j\omega)} = \frac{R_2 + j\omega R_1 R_2 C}{R_1 + R_2 + j\omega R_1 R_2 C} = \frac{K_1(1 + j\tau_1\omega)}{1 + jT_1\omega}$$

(b) 依图: $\frac{U_c(s)}{U_r(s)} = \frac{R_2 + \frac{1}{sC}}{R_1 + R_2 + \frac{1}{sC}} = \frac{\tau_2 s + 1}{T_2 s + 1}$ $\begin{cases} \tau_2 = R_2 C \\ T_2 = (R_1 + R_2) C \end{cases}$

$$G_b(j\omega) = \frac{U_c(j\omega)}{U_r(j\omega)} = \frac{1 + j\omega R_2 C}{1 + j\omega(R_1 + R_2)C} = \frac{1 + j\tau_2\omega}{1 + jT_2\omega}$$

5-5 已知某些部件的对数幅频特性曲线如图 5-51 所示, 试写出它们的传递函数 $G(s)$, 并计算出各环节参数数值。

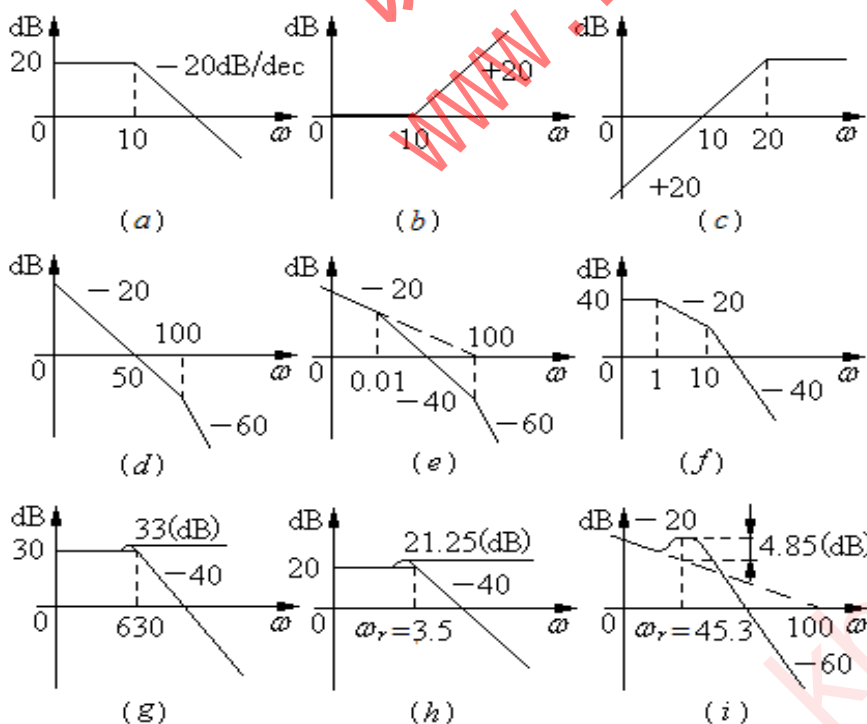


图 5-51 习题 5-5 图

解: (a). $G(s) = \frac{K}{\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1}$ 由 $20 \lg K = 20$, $K = 10$, $\omega_1 = 10$ 则 $G(s) = \frac{10}{0.1s + 1}$

(b). $G(s) = \frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1 = 0.1s + 1$

(c). $G(s) = \frac{Ks}{\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1} = \frac{0.1s}{0.05s + 1}$

(d). $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(\frac{s}{\omega} + 1)^2} = \frac{50}{s(0.01s + 1)^2}$

(e). $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1)(\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1)} = \frac{100}{s(100s + 1)(0.01s + 1)}$

(f). $G(s) = \frac{K}{(\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1)(\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1)} = \frac{100}{(s + 1)(0.1s + 1)}$

(g). $G(s) = \frac{K\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = \frac{31.6 \times 644^2}{s^2 + 189s + 644^2}$

其中 ω_n , ξ 由 $\omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\xi^2}$, $M_r = \frac{1}{2\xi \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}}$ 得 $\xi = 0.147$, $\omega_n = 644$

(h). $G(s) = \frac{K\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = \frac{10 \times 3.55^2}{s^2 + 0.852s + 3.55^2}$ $\xi = 0.12$ $\omega_n = 3.55$

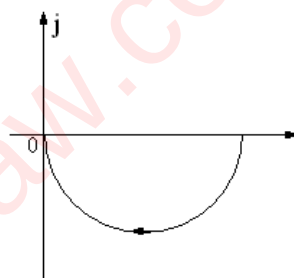
(i) $G(s) = \frac{K\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = \frac{100 \times 50^2}{s^2 + 2 \times 0.298 \times 50s + 50^2}$ $-20 \lg 2\xi = 4.85$ $\omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\xi^2}$ ω_n ξ
 $\xi = 0.298 \approx 0.3$ $\omega_n = 50$

5-6

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega T + 1} = \frac{1 - j\omega T}{1 + \omega^2 T^2} = X + jY \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = \frac{1}{1 + \omega^2 T^2} \\ Y = \frac{-\omega T}{1 + \omega^2 T^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{Y}{X} = -\omega T$$

$$X = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{Y^2}{X^2}} \Rightarrow X^2 + Y^2 - X = 0 \Rightarrow (X - \frac{1}{2})^2 + Y^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$



题解 5-6 图

幅相曲线是圆

5-7 概略画出下列传递函数的幅相频率特性曲线

$$(1) G(s) = \frac{K}{s(Ts+1)}$$

$$(2) G(s) = \frac{K}{s^2(Ts+1)}$$

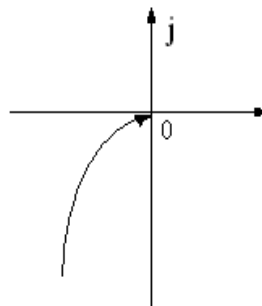
$$(3) G(s) = \frac{K}{s^3(Ts+1)}$$

解 (1) $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(Ts+1)} \Rightarrow |G(j\omega)| = \frac{K}{\sqrt{(T\omega^2)^2 + \omega^2}},$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = -90^\circ - \text{tg}^{-1}T\omega$$

$$\omega = 0 \quad |G(j\omega)| = \infty \quad \angle G(j\omega) = -90^\circ$$

$$\omega = \infty \quad |G(j\omega)| = 0 \quad \angle G(j\omega) = -180^\circ$$



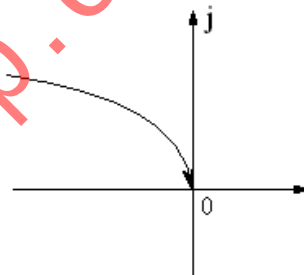
题解 5-7(1)图

$$(2) G(s) = \frac{K}{s^2(Ts+1)} \Rightarrow |G(j\omega)| = \frac{K}{\sqrt{(T\omega^3)^2 + (\omega^2)^2}}, \angle G(j\omega) = -180^\circ - \text{tg}^{-1}T\omega$$

取特殊点: $\omega = 0$ 时, $|G(j\omega)| = \infty, \angle G(j\omega) = -180^\circ$

$$\omega = \infty \text{ 时, } |G(j\omega)| = 0, \angle G(j\omega) = -270^\circ$$

其幅频特性曲线为:



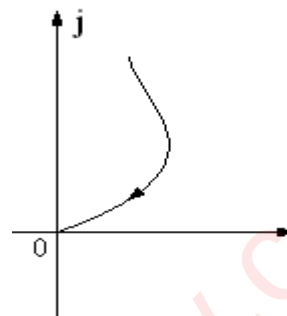
题解 5-7(2)图

$$(3) G(s) = \frac{K}{s^3(Ts+1)} \Rightarrow |G(j\omega)| = \frac{K}{\sqrt{(T\omega^3)^2 + (\omega^2)^2}}, \angle G(j\omega) = -270^\circ - \text{tg}^{-1}T\omega$$

取特殊点: $\omega = 0$ 时, $|G(j\omega)| = \infty, \angle G(j\omega) = -270^\circ$

$$\omega = \infty \text{ 时, } |G(j\omega)| = 0, \angle G(j\omega) = -360^\circ$$

其幅频特性曲线为:



题解 5-7(3)图

5-8 画出下列传递函数的对数频率特性曲线(幅频特性作渐近线)

$$(1) G(s) = \frac{2}{(2s+1)(8s+1)}$$

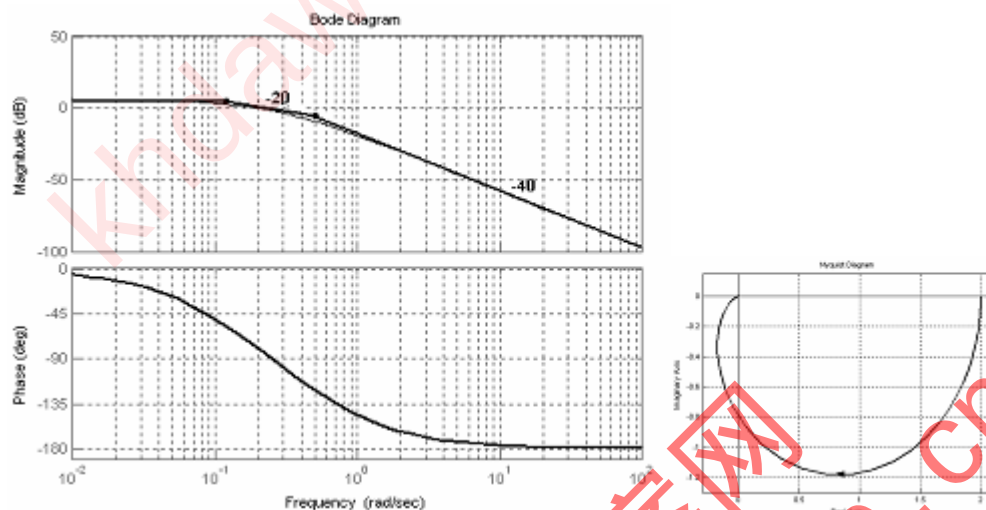
$$(2) G(s) = \frac{50}{s^2(s^2+s+1)(6s+1)}$$

$$(3) G(s) = \frac{10(s+0.2)}{s^2(s+0.1)}$$

$$(4) G(s) = \frac{8(s+0.1)}{s(s^2+s+1)(s^2+4s+25)}$$

$$(5) G(s) = \frac{10}{s(s-1)}$$

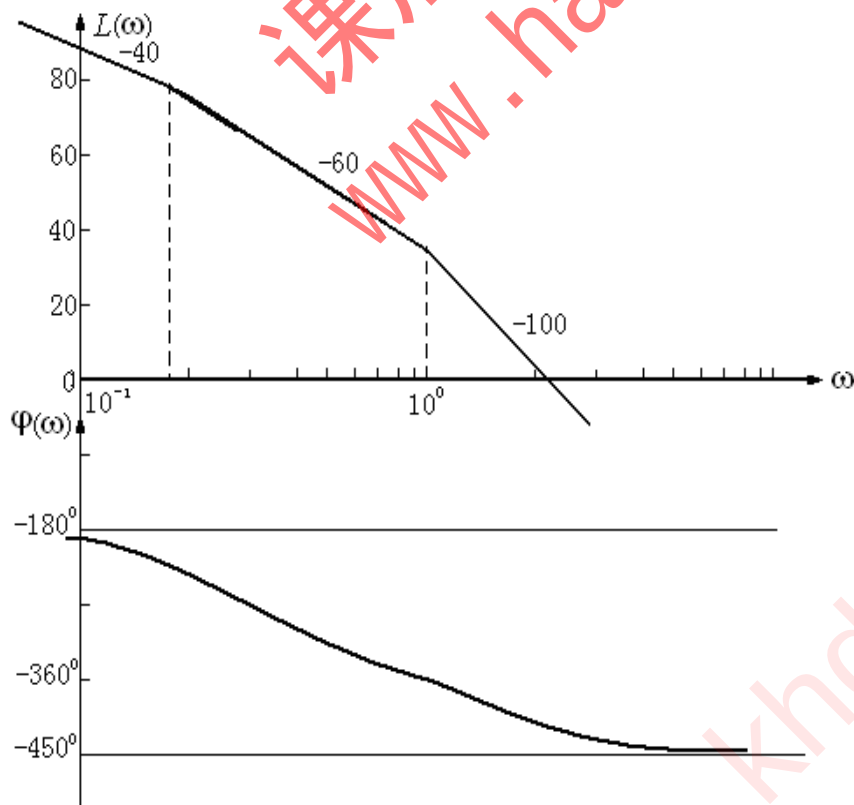
解(1)



题解 5-8(1)图 Bode 图

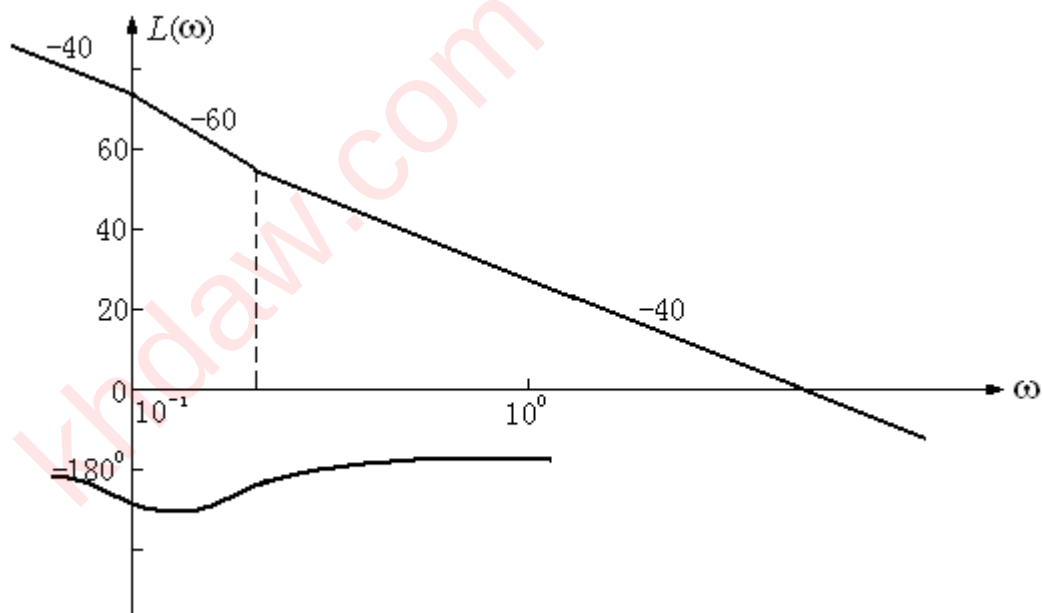
Nyquist 图

$$(2) G(s) = \frac{50}{s^2(s^2+s+1)(6s+1)}$$



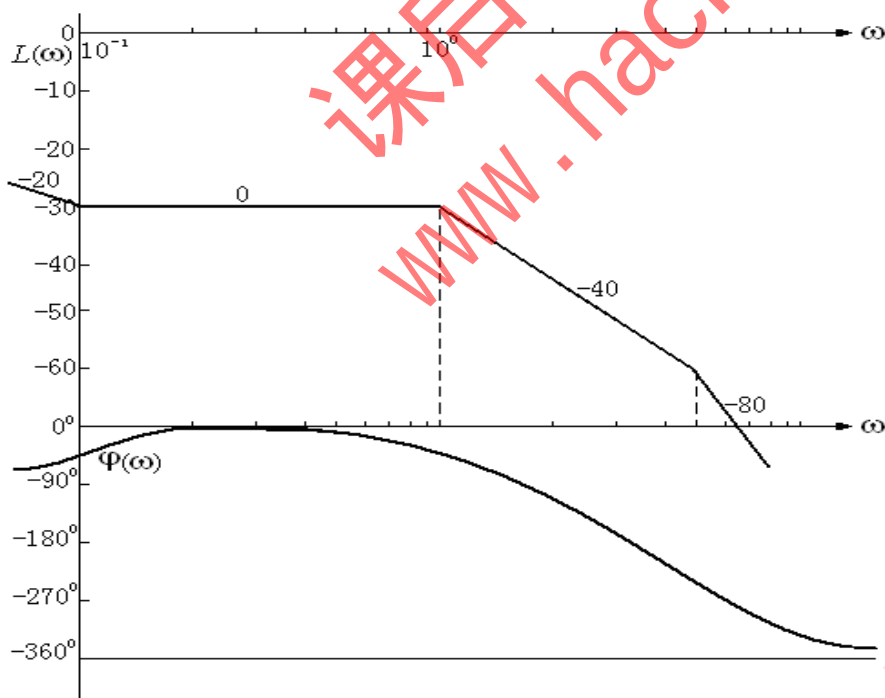
题解 5-8(2)图

$$(3) \quad G(s) = \frac{10(s+0.2)}{s^2(s+0.1)} = \frac{20(\frac{s}{0.2}+1)}{s^2(\frac{s}{0.1}+1)}$$



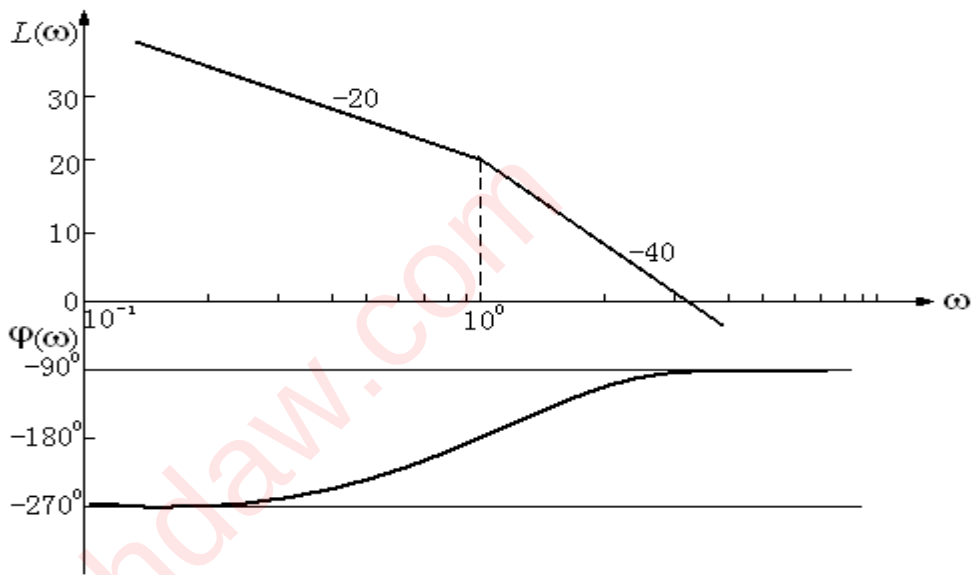
题解 5-8(3)图

$$(4) \quad G(s) = \frac{8(s+0.1)}{s(s^2+s+1)(s^2+4s+25)} = \frac{0.8(\frac{s}{0.1}+1)}{s(s^2+s+1)\left[\left(\frac{s}{5}\right)^2+\frac{4}{25}s+1\right]}$$



题解 5-8(4)图

$$(5) \quad G(s) = \frac{10}{s(s-1)}$$



题解 5-8(5)图

5-9 若系统开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s^v} G_0(s)$$

式中 $G_0(s)$ 为 $G(s)$ 中除比例、积分两种环节外的部分，试证明

$$\omega_1 = K^{1/v}$$

ω_1 为 $20 \lg |G(j\omega_1)|$ 时的频率值，如图 5-52 所示。

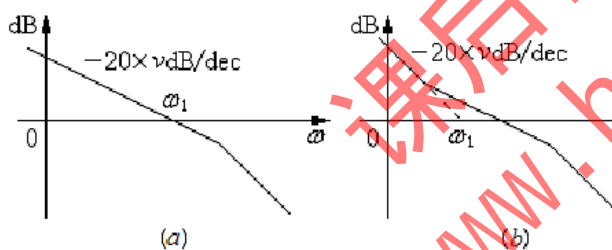


图 5-52 习题 5-9 图

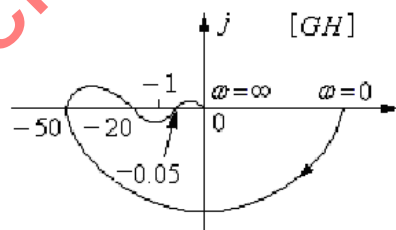


图 5-53 习题 5-10 图

证 依题意， $G(s)$ 近似对数频率曲线最左端直线(或其延长线)对应的传递函数为 $\frac{K}{s^v}$ 。

题意即要证明 $\frac{K}{s^v}$ 的对数幅频曲线与 0db 交点处的频率值 $\omega_1 = K^{1/v}$ 。因此，令

$$20 \lg \left| \frac{K}{(j\omega)^v} \right| = 0, \text{ 可得 } \frac{K}{\omega_1^v} = 1, \text{ 故 } \omega_1^v = K, \quad \therefore \omega_1 = K^{1/v}, \text{ 证毕。}$$

$$p=0 \quad \omega \quad 0 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$(-1, j0)$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = K \cdot P(\omega)$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = -180^\circ \quad \omega \quad \omega_1 \quad \omega_2 \quad \omega_3 \quad \omega_\infty$$

$$K = 500 \quad |G(j\omega_1)| = 50 \quad |G(j\omega_2)| = +20 \quad |G(j\omega_3)| = 0.05 \quad |G(j\omega_\infty)| = 0$$

$$(-1, j0)$$

$$|G(j\omega_1)| < 1 \quad |G(j\omega_3)| < 1 \quad |G(j\omega_2)| > 1$$

$$K < 10 \quad 25 < K < 10000$$

5-11

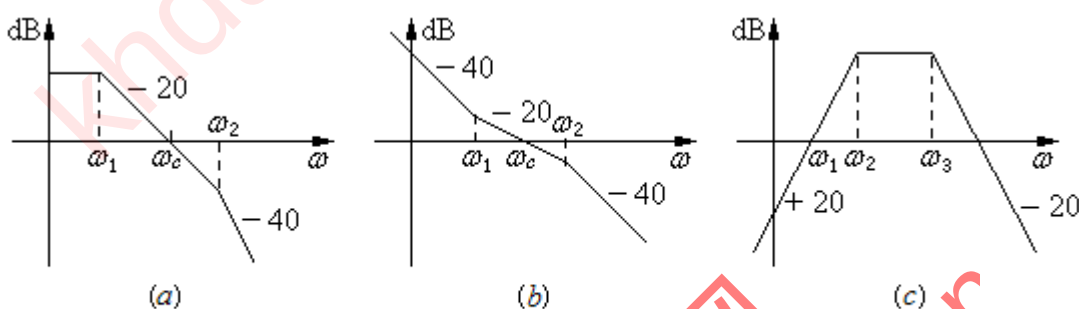
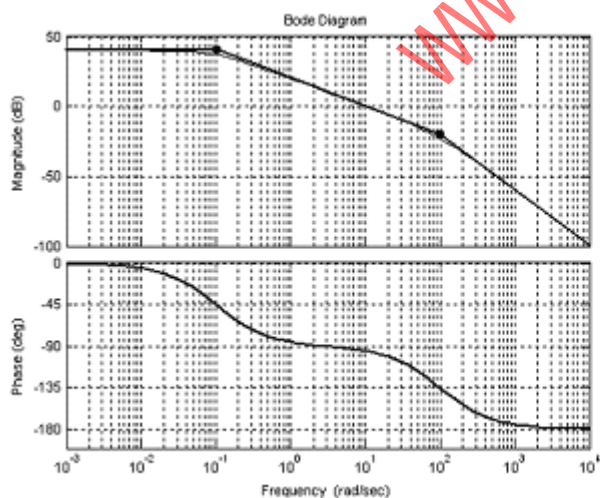


图 5-54 习题 5-11 图

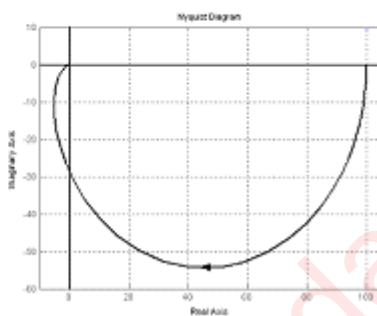
解: (a) 依图可写出: $G(s) = \frac{K}{(\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1)(\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1)}$

其中参数: $20 \lg K = L(\omega) = 40 \text{ dB}, \quad K = 100$

则: $G(s) = \frac{100}{(\frac{1}{\omega_1}s + 1)(\frac{1}{\omega_2}s + 1)}$



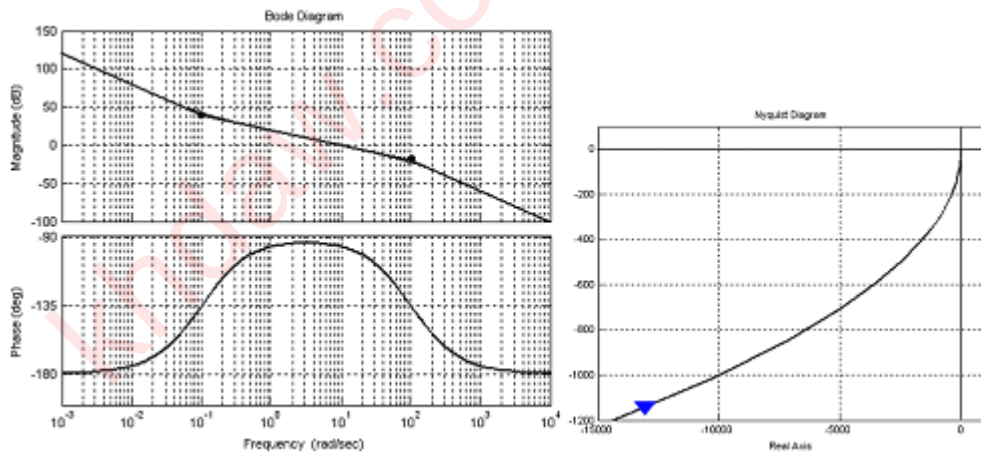
题解 5-11(a) Bode 图



Nyquist 图

(b) 依图可写出
$$G(s) = \frac{K(\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1)}{s^2(\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1)}$$

$$K = \omega_0^2 = \omega_1 \omega_c$$

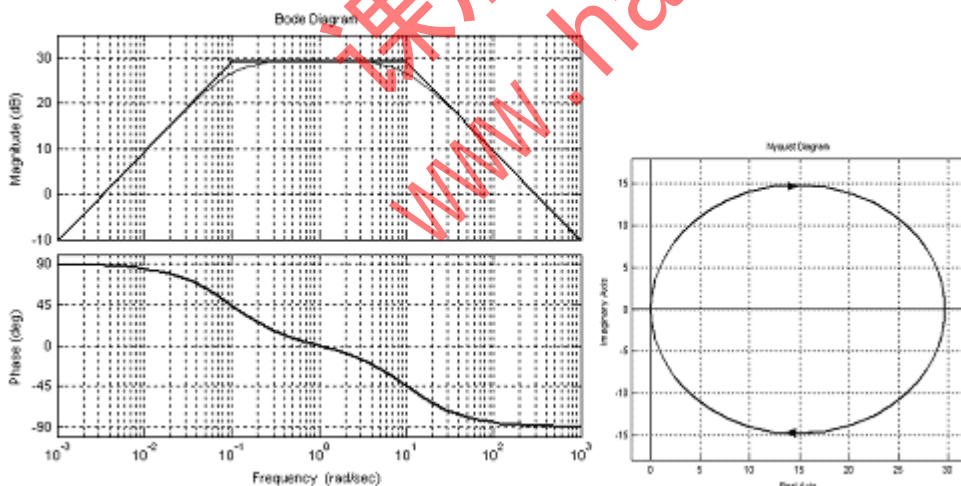


题解 5-11(b) Bode 图

Nyquist 图

(c)
$$G(s) = \frac{K \cdot s}{(\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1)(\frac{s}{\omega_3} + 1)}$$

$$\therefore 20 \lg K \omega_1 = 0, \quad K = \frac{1}{\omega_1}$$



题解 5-11(c) Bode 图

Nyquist 图

5-12

(1)
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1)(T_3 s + 1)}$$

$$(2) \quad G(s) = \frac{K}{s(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)}$$

$$(3) \quad G(s) = \frac{K}{s^2(Ts+1)}$$

$$(4) \quad G(s) = \frac{K(T_1s+1)}{s^2(T_2s+1)}, \quad (T_1 > T_2)$$

$$(5) \quad G(s) = \frac{K}{s^3}$$

$$(6) \quad G(s) = \frac{K(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)}{s^3}$$

$$(7) \quad G(s) = \frac{K(T_5s+1)(T_6s+1)}{s(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)(T_3s+1)(T_4s+1)}$$

$$(8) \quad G(s) = \frac{K}{T_1s-1}, \quad (K > 1)$$

$$(9) \quad G(s) = \frac{K}{T_1s-1}, \quad (K < 1)$$

$$(10) \quad G(s) = \frac{K}{s(Ts-1)}$$

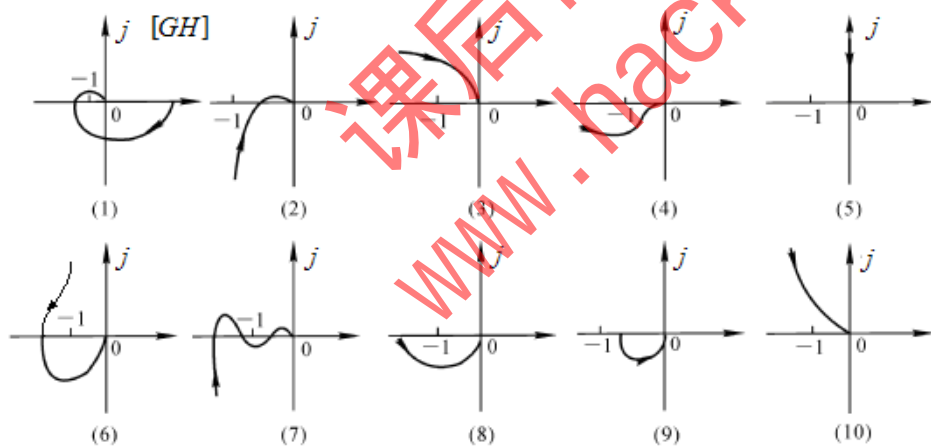


图 5-55 习题 5-12 图

解 题 5-12 计算结果列表

题号	开环传递函数	P	N	$Z = P - 2N$	闭环稳定性	备注
1	$G(s) = \frac{K}{(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)(T_3s+1)}$	0	-1	2	不稳定	

2	$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)}$	0	0	0	稳定	
3	$G(s) = \frac{K}{s^2(Ts+1)}$	0	-1	2	不稳定	
4	$G(s) = \frac{K(T_1s+1)}{s^2(T_2s+1)} \quad (T_1 > T_2)$	0	0	0	稳定	
5	$G(s) = \frac{K}{s^3}$	0	-1	2	不稳定	
6	$G(s) = \frac{K(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)}{s^3}$	0	0	0	稳定	
7	$G(s) = \frac{K(T_5s+1)(T_6s+1)}{s(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)(T_3s+1)(T_4s+1)}$	0	0	0	稳定	
8	$G(s) = \frac{K}{T_1s-1} \quad (K > 1)$	1	1/2	0	稳定	
9	$G(s) = \frac{K}{T_1s-1} \quad (K < 1)$	1	0	1	不稳定	
10	$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(Ts-1)}$	1	-1/2	2	不稳定	

5-13 设控制系统的开环传递函数为

$$(1) G(s) = \frac{100}{s(0.2s+1)}$$

$$(2) G(s) = \frac{50}{(0.2s+1)(s+2)(s+0.5)}$$

$$(3) G(s) = \frac{100(s+1)}{s(0.1s+1)(0.5s+1)(0.8s+1)}$$

$$(4) G(s) = \frac{10}{s(0.1s+1)(0.25s+1)}$$

$$(5) G(s) = \frac{10}{s(0.2s+1)(s-1)}$$

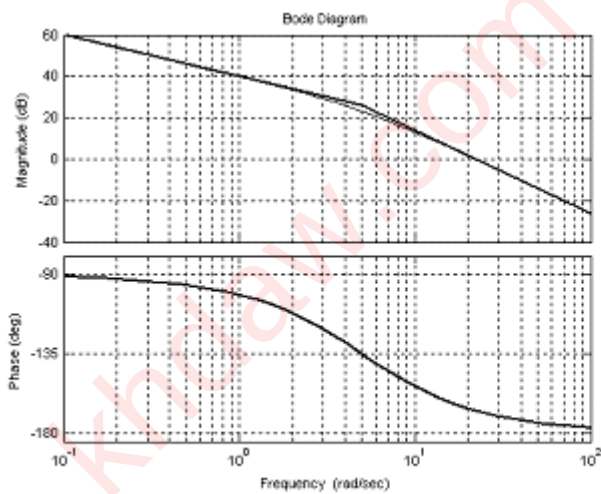
试用奈氏判据或对数判据，判别对应闭环系统的稳定性，并确定稳定系统的相裕量和幅裕量。

解 (1) $G(s) = \frac{100}{s(0.2s+1)} = \frac{100}{s(\frac{s}{5}+1)}$

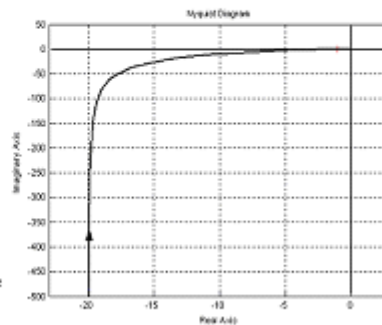
画 Bode 图得: $\begin{cases} \omega_c = \sqrt{5 \times 100} = 22.36 \\ \omega_g = \infty \end{cases}$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ + \angle G(j\omega) = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \tan^{-1} 0.2\omega_c = 12.6^\circ$$

$$h = \frac{1}{|G(\omega_g)|} = \infty$$



题解 5-13(1) Bode 图



Nyquist 图

$$(2) G(s) = \frac{50}{(0.2s+1)(s+2)(s+0.5)} = \frac{50}{(\frac{s}{5}+1)(\frac{s}{2}+1)(2s+1)}$$

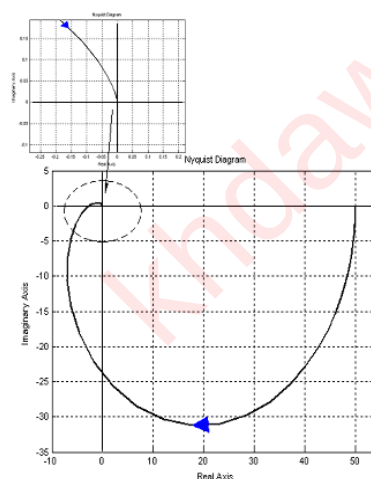
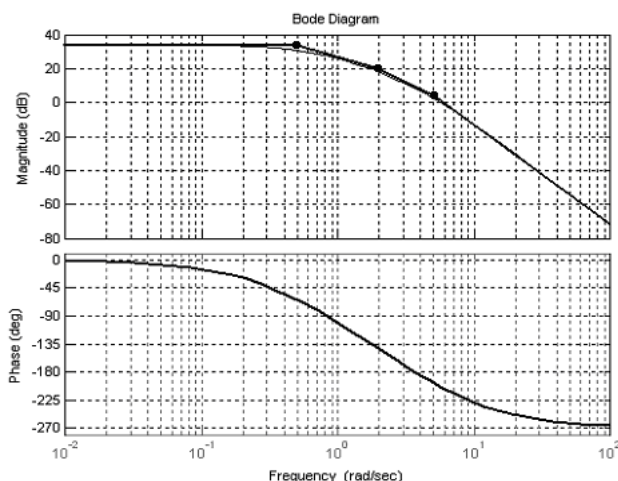
$$\omega_c > 6$$

$$\text{令: } |G(j\omega)| = 1 \approx \frac{50}{\frac{\omega_c}{5} \cdot \frac{\omega_c}{2} \cdot 2\omega_c} \quad \text{解得 } \omega_c = 6.3$$

$$\text{令: } \angle G(j\omega_g) = \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega_g}{5} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega_g}{2} - \tan^{-1} 2\omega_g = -180^\circ \quad \text{解得 } \omega_g = 3.7$$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ + \angle G(j\omega) = 180^\circ - \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega_c}{5} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega_c}{2} - \tan^{-1} 2\omega_c = -29.4^\circ$$

$$h = \frac{1}{|G(\omega_g)|} = \frac{\sqrt{(\frac{\omega_g}{5})^2 + 1} \sqrt{(\frac{\omega_g}{2})^2 + 1} \sqrt{(2\omega_g)^2 + 1}}{50} = 0.391$$



$$(3) \quad G(s) = \frac{100(s+1)}{s(0.1s+1)(0.5s+1)(0.8s+1)} = \frac{100(s+1)}{s(\frac{s}{10}+1)(\frac{s}{2}+1)(\frac{s}{1.25}+1)}$$

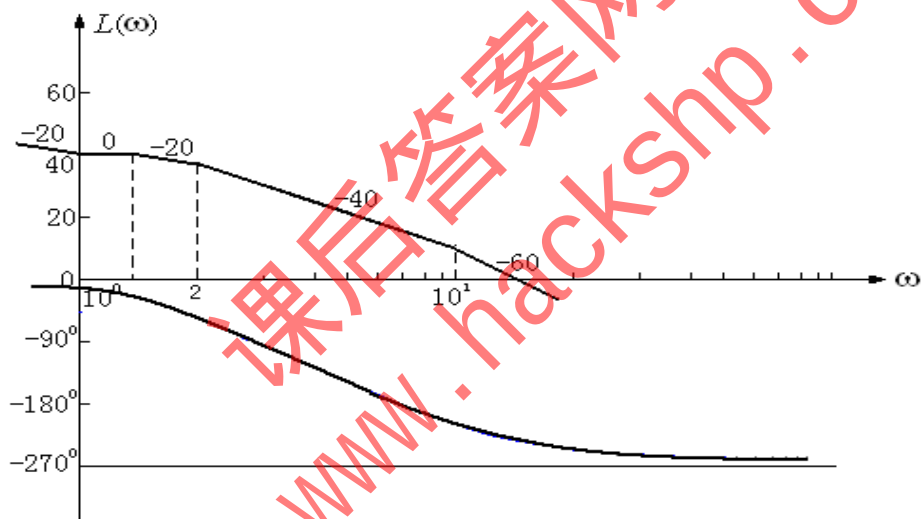
$$\text{令 } |G(j\omega)| = 1 \approx \frac{100 \cdot \omega_c}{\omega_c \cdot \frac{\omega_c}{10} \cdot \frac{\omega_c}{2} \cdot \frac{\omega_c}{1.25}} \text{ 得 } \omega_c = 13.6$$

$$\text{令 } \angle G(j\omega_g) = -90^\circ + \text{tg}^{-1}\omega_g - \text{tg}^{-1}\frac{\omega_g}{1.25} - \text{tg}^{-1}\frac{\omega_g}{2} - \text{tg}^{-1}\frac{\omega_g}{10} = -180^\circ \text{ 得 } \omega_g \approx 5$$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ + \angle G(j\omega) = 180^\circ - 90^\circ + \text{tg}^{-1}\omega_c - \text{tg}^{-1}\frac{\omega_c}{1.25} - \text{tg}^{-1}\frac{\omega_c}{2} - \text{tg}^{-1}\frac{\omega_c}{10} = -44.3^\circ$$

$$h = \frac{1}{|G(\omega_g)|} = \frac{\omega_g \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega_g}{1.25}\right)^2 + 1} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega_g}{2}\right)^2 + 1} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega_g}{10}\right)^2 + 1}}{100 \cdot \sqrt{\omega_g^2 + 1}} = 0.12 = -1842 \text{ dB}$$

系统不稳定。

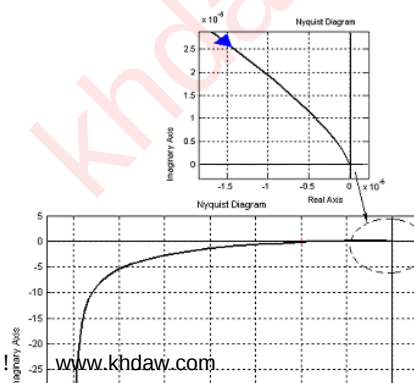
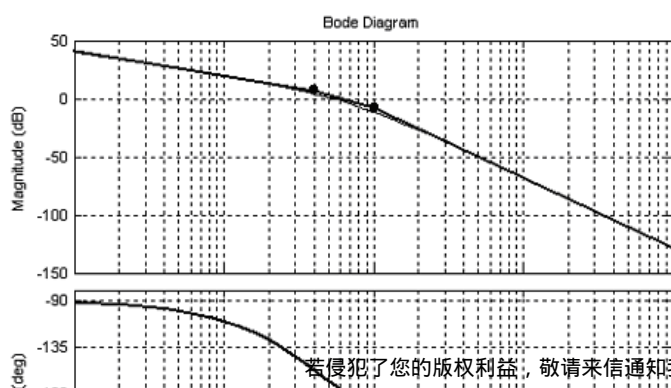


题解 5-13(3) 图

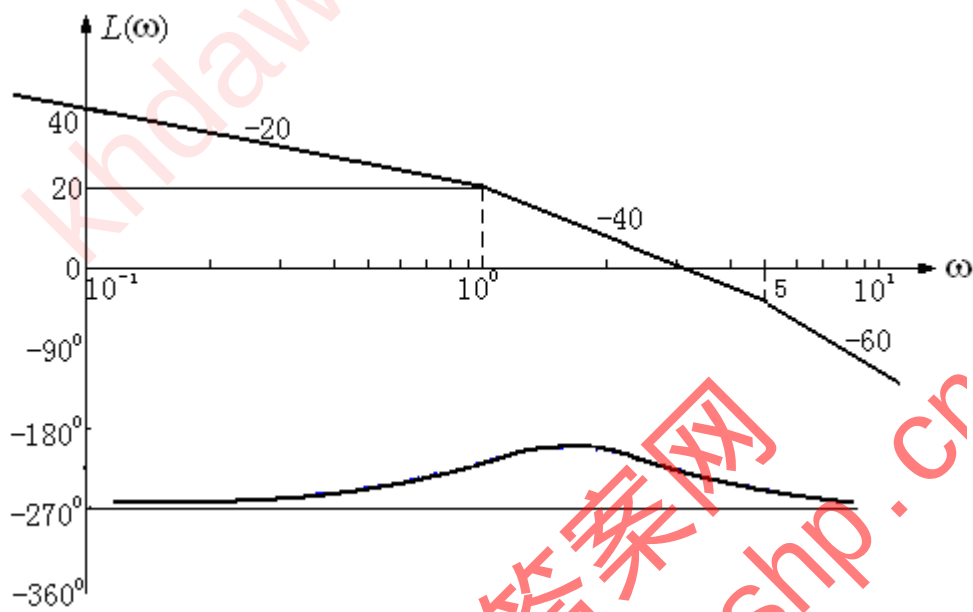
$$(4) \quad G(s) = \frac{10}{s(0.1s+1)(0.25s+1)} = \frac{10}{s(\frac{s}{10}+1)(\frac{s}{4}+1)}$$

$$\text{画 Bode 图得: } \begin{cases} \omega_c = \sqrt{4 \times 10} = 6.325 \\ \omega_g = \sqrt{4 \times 10} = 6.325 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \gamma = 0^\circ \\ h = 1 \end{cases}$$

系统临界稳定。



$$(5) \quad G(s) = \frac{10}{s(0.2s+1)(s-1)} = \frac{10}{s(\frac{s}{5}+1)(s-1)}$$

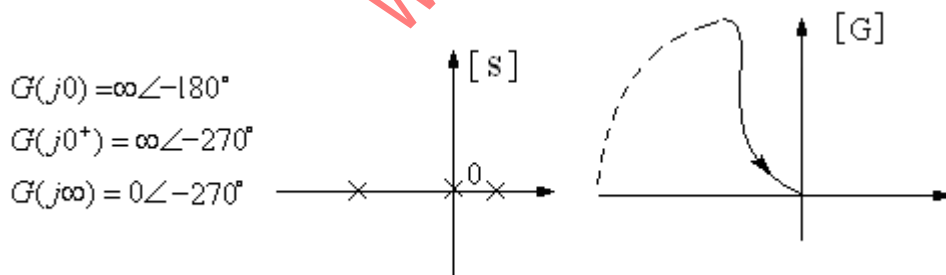


题解 5-13(5) 图

令 $|G(j\omega_c)| = 1$ 得 ω_c 为 1 ~ 5 之间, 即 $\frac{10}{\omega_c \omega_c} \approx 1$: $\omega_c = 3.16$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ + \angle G(j\omega_c) = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \arctan \frac{\omega_c}{5} - 180^\circ + \arctan \omega_c = -49.8^\circ$$

幅相曲线与负实轴无交点 $h = \infty$



$$G(j0) = \infty \angle -180^\circ$$

$$G(j0^+) = \infty \angle -270^\circ$$

$$G(j\infty) = 0 \angle -270^\circ$$

$$\omega_c$$

$$L(\omega) > 0$$

$$20 \lg |G(j\omega_c)| = 0$$

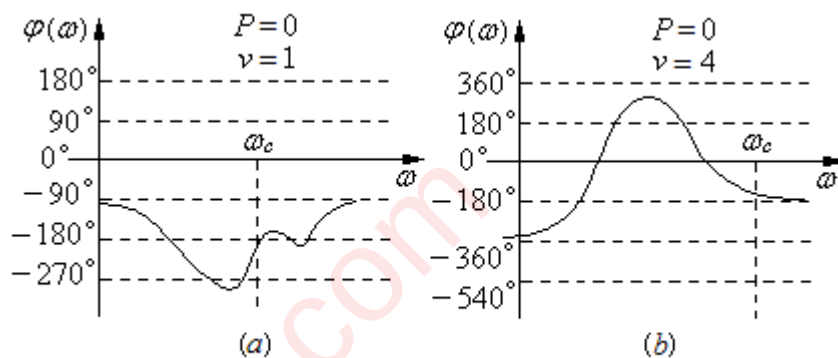


图 5-56 习题 5-14 图

$$(a) \quad p=0, v=1 \quad \omega \quad 0 \quad 0^+ \quad -90^\circ$$

$$20 \lg |G(j\omega)H(j\omega)| > 0 \quad N^+ = 0 \neq N^- = 1$$

$$(b) \quad p=0, v=4 \quad \omega \quad 0 \quad 0^+ \quad -360^\circ$$

$$20 \lg |G(j\omega)H(j\omega)| > 0 \quad N^+ = 1 = N^- = 1$$

$$(1) \quad G(s) = \frac{as+1}{s^2}$$

试确定使相裕量等于 45° 时的 a 值。

$$(2) \quad G(s) = \frac{K}{(0.01s+1)^3}$$

试确定使相角裕度等于 45° 时的 K 值。

解：(1) 由 $\gamma = 180^\circ + \arctan(a\omega_c) - 180^\circ = 45^\circ$ ： $a\omega_c = 1$

$$\text{又 } |G(j\omega_c)| = \frac{\sqrt{(a\omega_c)^2 + 1}}{\omega_c^2} = 1$$

解得： $\omega_c = \sqrt[4]{2}$ ， $a = 1/\sqrt[4]{2} = 0.84$

(2) 由 $\gamma = 180^\circ - 3\arctan \frac{\omega_c}{100} = 45^\circ$ ： $\omega_c = 100$

$$G(j\omega_c) = \frac{K}{[(0.01\omega_c)^2 + 1]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 1$$

得： $K = 2\sqrt{2}$

5-16 已知单位反馈系统的开环对数频率特性(数据列表如下)，试画出系统闭环对数频率特性曲线。

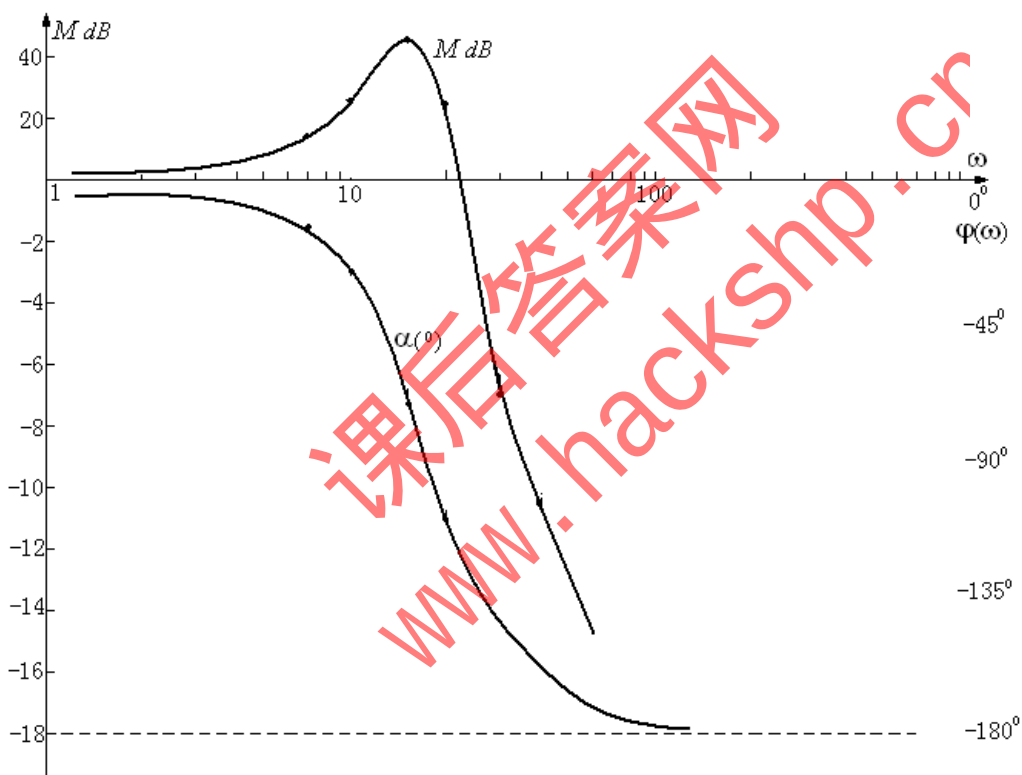
ω	0	7	10	15	20	22	30	40	∞
$L(dB)$	∞	10.5	5.9	0	-3.5	-5	-10	-15	$-\infty$

$\varphi(^{\circ})$	-90	-125	-135	-146	-153.4	-158	-161.5	-166	-180
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解：根据表格中的开

环对数频率特性数据，查 Nichols 图线得出比环对数频率特性相应数值，然后描图作出 M, α 曲线。

$\omega \text{ rad}$	0	7	10	15	20	22	30	40	∞
$L \text{ dB}$	∞	10.5	5.9	0	-3.5	-5	-10	-15	-18
$\varphi (^{\circ})$	-90°	-125°	-135°	-146°	-153.4°	-158°	-161.5°	-166°	-180°
$M \text{ dB}$	0	1.25	2.75	4.7	2.5	0.5	-7	-13.3	-17
$\alpha (^{\circ})$	0°	-16°	-30°	-74°	-116°	-132°	-160°	-164°	-180°



题解 5-16 图

5-17 一系统，其实验得到的对数频率特性数据如下表，试确定系统的传递函数。

ω	0.1	0.2	0.4	1	2	4	10	20	30
$L(\text{dB})$	34	28	21	13	5	-5	-20	-31	-44
$\varphi(^{\circ})$	-93	-97	-105	-123	-145	-180	-225	-285	-345

解：由 $\omega = 0.1 \sim 0.2$ ，2 倍频程 $\Delta L(\omega) = -6 \text{ dB}$ ，须有一个积分环节

$\omega = 10 \sim 20$ ，2 倍频程 $\Delta L(\omega) = -12 \text{ dB}$ ，须有一个惯性环节

$\omega = 30$ 时, $\angle G(j\omega) = -345^\circ > -180^\circ$, 须有延迟环节

$$\text{故 } G(s) = \frac{Ke^{-\tau s}}{s(Ts+1)}, \quad G(j\omega) = \frac{Ke^{-j\omega\tau}}{j\omega(Tj\omega+1)}$$

$$L(\omega) = \begin{cases} 20\lg \frac{K}{\omega} & \omega < \frac{1}{T} \\ 20\lg \frac{K}{T\omega^2} & \omega > \frac{1}{T} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } 20\lg \frac{K}{\omega} = 34, \text{ 当 } \omega = 0.1 \text{ 时, 有 } K = 5$$

$$\omega = 30 \text{ 时, } 20\lg \frac{5}{T\omega^2} = -34, \quad T = 0.28$$

$$\text{因此 } G(s) = \frac{5e^{-\tau s}}{s(0.28s+1)}$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = -\omega\tau \times 57.3 - 90^\circ - \arctan(T\omega)$$

$$\text{由 } \omega = 30 \text{ 时, } \angle G(j\omega) = -345^\circ \text{ 得 } \tau = 0.1 \text{ 故 } G(s) = \frac{5e^{0.1s}}{s(0.28s+1)}$$

5-18 一单位系统的开环对数渐近线曲线如图 5-57 所示。

- 试
- (1) 写出系统开环传递函数;
 - (2) 判别闭环系统的稳定性;
 - (3) 确定系统阶跃响应的性能指标 $\sigma\%$, t_s ;
 - (4) 将幅频特性曲线向右平移 10 倍频程,

求时域指标 $\sigma\%$ 和 t_s 。

解: (1) 由系统的对数幅频特性曲线,

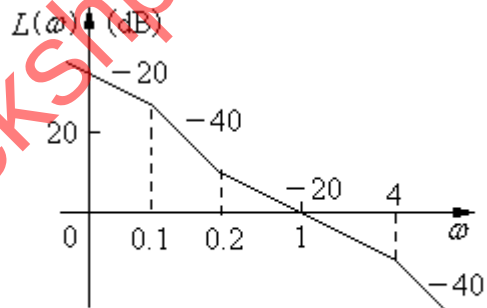


图 5-57 习题 5-18 图

$$\text{可设开环传函 } G(s) = \frac{K(\frac{s}{0.2}+1)}{s(\frac{s}{0.1}+1)(\frac{s}{4}+1)}$$

$$\text{又 } \omega_c = 1, \text{ 则 } |G(j\omega_c)| = \frac{K\sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega_c}{0.2}\right)^2 + 1}}{\omega_c\sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega_c}{0.1}\right)^2 + 1}\sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega_c}{4}\right)^2 + 1}} = \frac{5K}{10} = 1, \quad K = 2$$

$$\text{故 } G(s) = \frac{2(\frac{s}{0.2}+1)}{s(\frac{s}{0.1}+1)(\frac{s}{4}+1)} = \frac{2(5s+1)}{s(10s+1)(0.25s+1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{由于 } \gamma &= 180^\circ + \angle G(j\omega) = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \arctan 10\omega_c - \arctan 0.25\omega_c + \arctan 5\omega_c \\ &= 70.4^\circ > 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以闭环系统稳定

$$(3) \sigma\% = 0.16 + 0.4 \left(\frac{1}{\sin \gamma} - 1 \right) = 0.16 + 0.4 \left(\frac{1}{\sin 70.4^\circ} - 1 \right) = 0.1846 = 18.46\%$$

$$t_s = \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} \left[2 + 0.15 \left(\frac{1}{\sin \gamma} - 1 \right) + 0.25 \left(\frac{1}{\sin \gamma} - 1 \right)^2 \right] = 6.6s$$

(4) 将幅频特性曲线右移 10 倍频程, γ 不变, ω_c 增大 10 倍

$$\text{因此 } \sigma\% = 18.64\% \quad t_s = 0.66s$$

5-19 已知二个系统的开环对数幅频特性曲线如图 5-58 中曲线(1)和(2)所示。试分析闭环系统的稳态性能和瞬态性能。

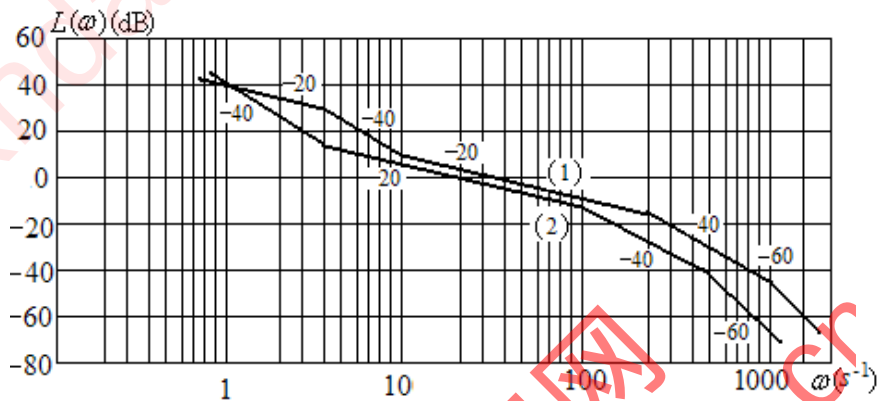


图5-58 习题5-19图

解(1)由系统的对数幅频特性曲线,设两系统的开环传函分别为

$$G_1(s) = \frac{K_1 \left(\frac{s}{10} + 1 \right)}{s \left(\frac{s}{4} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{s}{200} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{s}{1000} + 1 \right)}, \quad G_2(s) = \frac{K_2 \left(\frac{s}{4} + 1 \right)}{s^2 \left(\frac{s}{100} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{s}{400} + 1 \right)}$$

$$\omega = 1 \text{ 时, } 20 \lg |G(j\omega)| = 40 \text{ 则 } K_1 = 100, \quad K_2 = 100$$

由

$$201\lg |G_1(j\omega_{c1})| = 1 \approx \begin{cases} 201\lg \frac{K_1}{\omega} = 201\lg \frac{100}{\omega} & \omega < 4 \\ 201\lg \frac{100}{\omega \cdot \frac{\omega}{4}} & 4 \leq \omega < 10 \\ 201\lg \frac{100 \cdot \frac{\omega}{10}}{\omega \cdot \frac{\omega}{4}} & 10 \leq \omega < 200 \\ 201\lg \frac{100 \cdot \frac{\omega}{10}}{\omega \cdot \frac{\omega}{4} \cdot \frac{\omega}{200}} & 200 \leq \omega < 1000 \\ 201\lg \frac{100 \cdot \frac{\omega}{10}}{\omega \cdot \frac{\omega}{4} \cdot \frac{\omega}{200} \cdot \frac{\omega}{1000}} & \omega \geq 1000 \end{cases}$$

解得: $\omega_{c1} = 40$

$$\gamma_1 = 180^\circ - 90^\circ + \arctan \frac{\omega_{c1}}{10} - \arctan \frac{\omega_{c1}}{4} - \arctan \frac{\omega_{c1}}{200} - \arctan \frac{\omega_{c1}}{1000} = 68.1^\circ$$

$$\sigma\% = 0.16 + 0.4 \left(\frac{1}{\sin \gamma_1} - 1 \right) = 0.19 = 19\%$$

$$t_s = \frac{\pi}{\omega_{c1}} \left[2 + 0.15 \left(\frac{1}{\sin \gamma_1} - 1 \right) + 0.25 \left(\frac{1}{\sin \gamma_1} - 1 \right)^2 \right] = 0.17s$$

由

$$201\lg |G_2(j\omega_{c2})| = 1 \approx \begin{cases} 201\lg \frac{K_2}{\omega^2} = 201\lg \frac{100}{\omega^2} & \omega < 4 \\ 201\lg \frac{100 \cdot \frac{\omega}{4}}{\omega^2} & 4 \leq \omega < 100 \\ 201\lg \frac{100 \cdot \frac{\omega}{4}}{\omega^2 \cdot \frac{\omega}{100}} & 100 \leq \omega < 400 \\ 201\lg \frac{100 \cdot \frac{\omega}{4}}{\omega^2 \cdot \frac{\omega}{100} \cdot \frac{\omega}{400}} & \omega \geq 400 \end{cases}$$

解得: $\omega_{c2} = 25$

$$\gamma_2 = 180^\circ - 180^\circ + \arctan \frac{\omega_{c2}}{4} - \arctan \frac{\omega_{c2}}{100} - \arctan \frac{\omega_{c2}}{400} = 63.3^\circ$$

$$\sigma\% = 0.16 + 0.4 \left(\frac{1}{\sin \gamma_2} - 1 \right) = 0.209 = 20.9\%$$

$$t_s = \frac{\pi}{\omega_{c2}} \left[2 + 0.15 \left(\frac{1}{\sin \gamma_2} - 1 \right) + 0.25 \left(\frac{1}{\sin \gamma_2} - 1 \right)^2 \right] = 0.26s$$

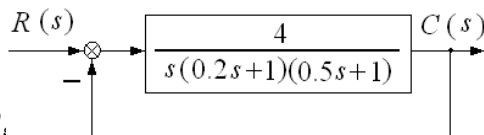
第六章 线性系统频率法校正习题及答案

6-1 对图 6-21 所示系统, 要求具有相角裕量等于 45° , 幅值裕量等于 6dB 的性能指标, 若用串联超前校正系统以满足上述

要求, 试确定超前校正装置的传递函数。

解:

$$G(s) = \frac{4}{s(0.2s+1)(0.5s+1)} = \frac{4}{s(\frac{1}{2}s+1)(\frac{1}{5}s+1)} \quad \omega_i$$



$$\omega_{c0} = \sqrt{8} = 2.828$$

$$\gamma_0 = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \arctan \frac{2.828}{3} - \arctan \frac{2.828}{5} = 90^\circ - \left[\arctan \frac{2.828}{3} + \arctan \frac{2.828}{5} \right] = 29.47^\circ = 25.27^\circ < 45^\circ$$

图 6-21 习题 6-1 系统

采用超前校正, 提供最大超前角

$$\xi_m = 45^\circ - 25.27^\circ + 5^\circ = 26^\circ$$

$$a = \frac{1 + \sin \xi_m}{1 - \sin \xi_m} = 2.56$$

$$G_c(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1}{\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1} \quad \text{取校正后截止频率为 } \omega_c^* = \omega_{c0} = 2.83$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \omega_c^* = 1.8$$

$$\omega_2 = \sqrt{a} \omega_c^* = 4.5, \quad \omega_c(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{1.8} + 1}{\frac{s}{4.5} + 1}$$

校正后系统开环传递函数

$$G'(s) = \frac{4(\frac{s}{1.8} + 1)}{s(\frac{s}{2} + 1)(\frac{s}{4.5} + 1)(\frac{s}{5} + 1)}$$

$$\gamma' = 180^\circ - \arctan \frac{2.83}{1.8} - 90^\circ - \arctan \frac{2.83}{2} - \arctan \frac{2.83}{4.5} - \arctan \frac{2.83}{5} = 50^\circ > 45^\circ$$

$$\text{解得: } \omega_g' = 4.8$$

$$h' = 2.22 = 6.93dB > 6dB$$

6-2 对习题 6-1 系统, 若改用串联迟后校正使系统满足要求, 试确定迟后校正参数, 并比较超前和迟后校正的特点。

解:

$$G_0(s) = \frac{4}{s(\frac{s}{2}+1)(\frac{s}{5}+1)}$$

$$\omega_{c0} = \sqrt{8} = 2.82$$

$$\gamma_0 = 25.27^\circ < 45^\circ, h_0 = 1.72 = 4.7dB$$

$$\gamma^* = 45^\circ + 6^\circ = 51^\circ$$

$$\text{由 } \gamma(2.82) = 25^\circ$$

$$\text{取 } \gamma(1.5) = 36^\circ$$

$$\text{做弧线得 } \gamma(1) = 51^\circ$$

$$\text{取 } \omega_c' = 1 rad/s$$

过 $\omega_c' = 1$ 作垂直于 $0dB$ 线交 L_0 于 A ，其镜像点为 B ，过 B 作平行于 $0dB$ 线，取 $\omega_c = 0.1, \omega_c' = 0.1$ 过

C 作 $-20 dB/dec$ 斜率直线交 $0dB$ 线于 D

$$\frac{4}{1} = \frac{\omega_c}{\omega_D} \quad \therefore \omega_D = \frac{\omega_c}{4} = 0.025$$

$$\text{校正装置 } G_c(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{0.1} + 1}{\frac{s}{0.025} + 1}$$

校正后系统开环传递函数

$$G'(s) = \frac{4(\frac{s}{0.1} + 1)}{s(\frac{s}{0.025} + 1)(\frac{s}{2} + 1)(\frac{s}{5} + 1)}$$

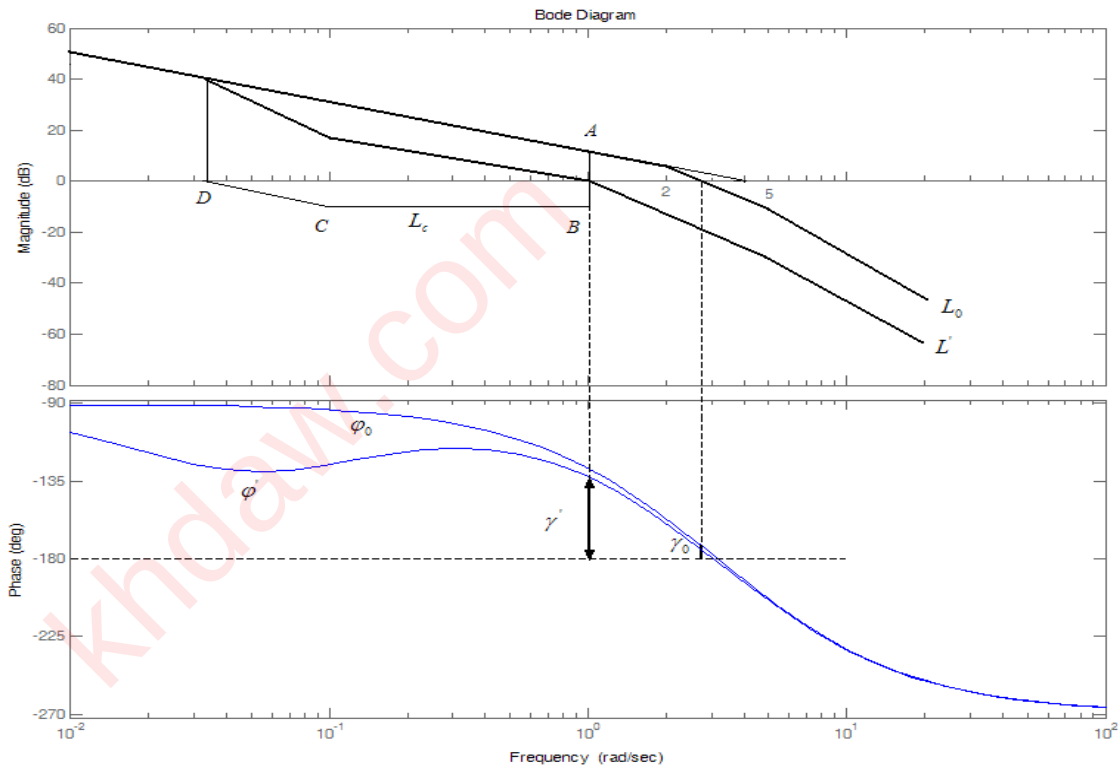
$$\gamma' = 180^\circ + tg^{-1} \frac{1}{0.1} - 90^\circ - tg^{-1} \frac{1}{0.025} - tg^{-1} \frac{1}{2} - tg^{-1} \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= 180^\circ + 84^\circ - 90^\circ - 88.6^\circ - 26.6^\circ - 11.3^\circ = 47.5^\circ > 45^\circ$$

$$\text{算出: } \omega_g' = 2.8 rad/s$$

$$h' = 5.53 = 14.85dB > 6dB$$

如图所示



题解 6-2 图

6-3 单位反馈系统的开环传递函数 $G(s) = \frac{200}{s(0.1s+1)}$ 试设计一个无源校正网络，使已校

正系统的相角裕量不小于 45° ，截止频率不低于 50rad/s ，同时要求保持原系统的稳态精度。

解：

$$G_0(s) = \frac{200}{s(0.1s+1)} = \frac{200}{s(\frac{s}{10}+1)}$$

$$\omega_{c0} = \sqrt{200 \times 10} = 44.72 < 50$$

$$\gamma_0 = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \tan^{-1} \frac{44.72}{10} = 12.6^\circ < 45^\circ$$

采用串联超前校正

$$\xi_m = 45^\circ - 12.6^\circ + 5^\circ \quad 10^\circ = 38^\circ$$

查表得： $10 \lg a = 7.8\text{dB}$

在 -7.8dB 处作水平线交 L_0 于 A 点

$$\omega_A = \omega_{c0} 10^{\frac{7.8}{40}} = 70 > 50$$

取校正后截止频率为 $\omega_A = \omega'_c = 70\text{rad/s}$

过 A 点作垂直于 0dB 线，其镜像点为 B，过 B 作 $+20\text{dB/dec}$ 直线交 0dB 线于 C 点，取 $CB = BD$ ，过

D 作平行于 0dB 线，即为校正装置频率特性 L_c

校正装置传递函数为：

$$G_c(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1}{\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1}$$

$$\omega_1 = \omega_c, \quad \omega_2 = \omega_p$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{\omega_{c0}^2}{\omega_c'} = \frac{44.72^2}{70} = 29$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_1 \cdot 10 \frac{7.8 \times 2}{20} = 175$$

$$G_c(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{29} + 1}{\frac{s}{175} + 1}$$

校正后系统开环传递函数

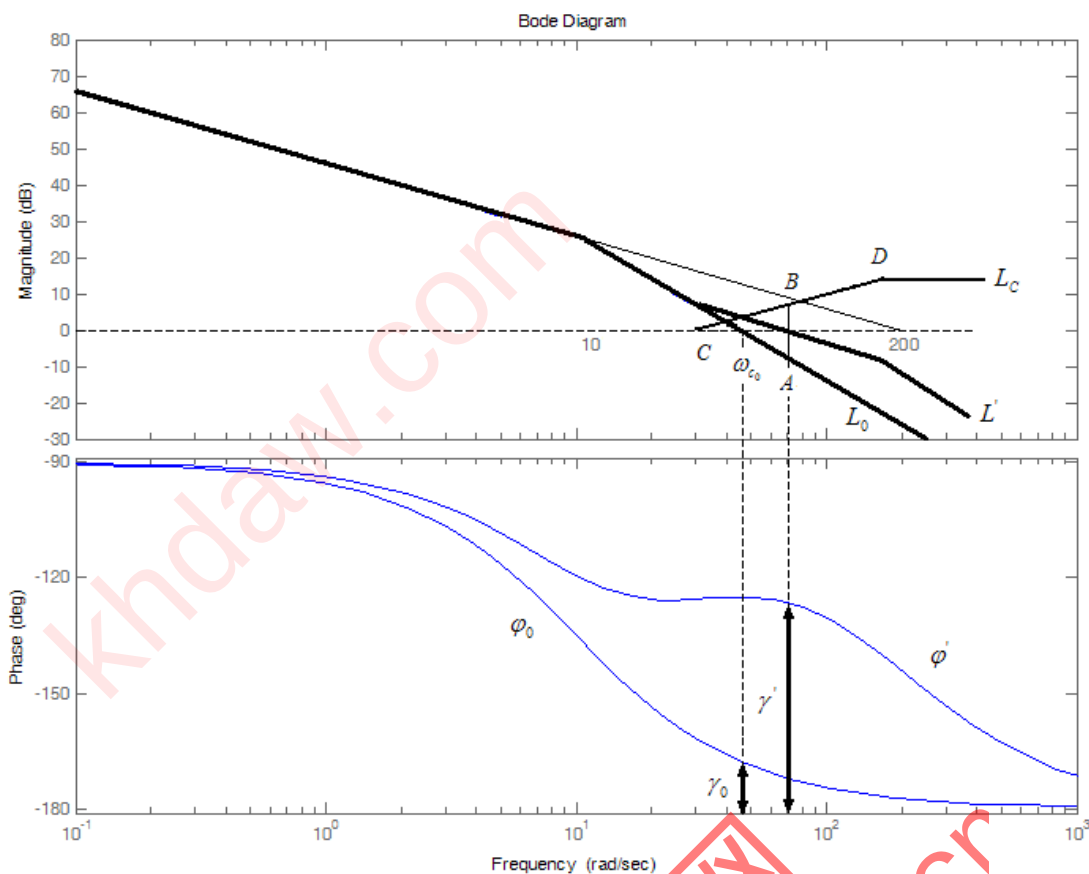
$$G'(s) = \frac{200(\frac{s}{29} + 1)}{s(\frac{s}{10} + 1)(\frac{s}{175} + 1)}$$

$$\gamma'(\omega_c') = 180^\circ + \lg^{-1} \frac{70}{29} - 90^\circ - \lg^{-1} \frac{70}{10} - \lg^{-1} \frac{70}{175}$$

$$= 53.8^\circ > 45^\circ$$

$$\omega_c' = 70 > 50 \text{ rad/s}$$

由于开环增益及系统型别没改变，故稳态精度校正后没改变



题解 6-3 图

6-4 设单位反馈系统的开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{7}{s(\frac{1}{2}s+1)(\frac{1}{6}s+1)}$$

试设计一个串联迟后校正网络，使已校正系统的相角裕量为 $40^\circ \pm 2^\circ$ ，幅值裕量不低于 10dB，开环增益保持不变，截止频率不低于 1rad/s。

解： $G_0(s) = \frac{7}{s(\frac{1}{2}s+1)(\frac{1}{6}s+1)}$

$$\omega_{c0} = \sqrt{2 \times 7} = 3.74$$

$$\gamma_0 = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \arctan \frac{3.74}{2} - \arctan \frac{3.74}{6} = -3.8^\circ < \gamma^* = 40^\circ$$

$$\gamma_0(\omega_c^*) = \gamma_0(1) - 90^\circ - \arctan \frac{1}{2} - \arctan \frac{1}{6} = 54^\circ > \gamma^* + 6^\circ = 48^\circ$$

求得 $\gamma_0(1.23) = 47^\circ$

取校正后截止频率为 $\omega_c' = 1.23$

过 $\omega_c' = 1.23$ 作垂直于 0dB 线交 L_0 于 A，其镜像点为 B，过 B 作平行于 0dB 线于 C 点，取

$\omega_c = 0.1\omega_c' = 0.123$ 过 C 作 -20 dB/dec 线交 0dB 线于 D 点。

$$\frac{7}{\omega_c'} = \frac{\omega_c}{\omega_D} \therefore \omega_D = \frac{\omega_c' \omega_c}{7} = \frac{1.23 \times 0.123}{7} = 0.02$$

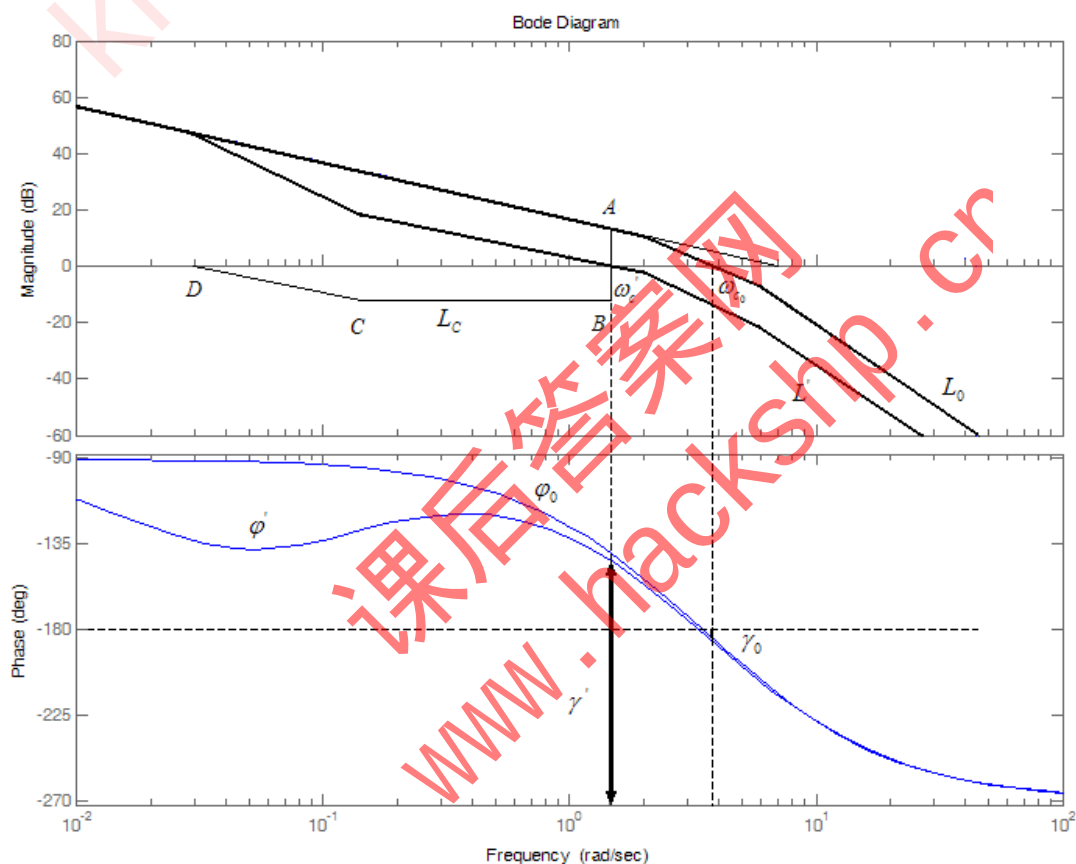
$$\text{校正装置传递函数 } G_c(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{0.123} + 1}{\frac{s}{0.02} + 1}$$

$$\text{校正后开环传递函数 } G'(s) = \frac{7(\frac{s}{0.123} + 1)}{s(\frac{s}{0.02} + 1)(\frac{s}{2} + 1)(\frac{s}{6} + 1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma' &= 180^\circ + \arctan \frac{1.23}{0.123} - 90^\circ - \arctan \frac{1.23}{0.02} - \arctan \frac{1.23}{2} - \arctan \frac{1.23}{6} \\ &= 180^\circ + 84.3^\circ - 90^\circ - 89^\circ - 32^\circ - 116^\circ = 41.4^\circ \end{aligned}$$

算得: $\omega_g' = 3.45$

$$h' = 6.93 = 16.8 \text{ dB} > 10 \text{ dB}$$



题解 6-4 图

6-5 图 6-22 所示为三种串联校正网络的对数幅频特性，它们均由稳定环节组成。若有一单位反馈系统，其开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{400}{s^2(0.01 + 1)}$$

试问：(1) 这些校正网络特性中，哪一种可使已校正系统的稳定程度最好？

(2) 为了将 12Hz 的正弦噪声削弱 10 倍左右，应采用哪一种校正网络特性？

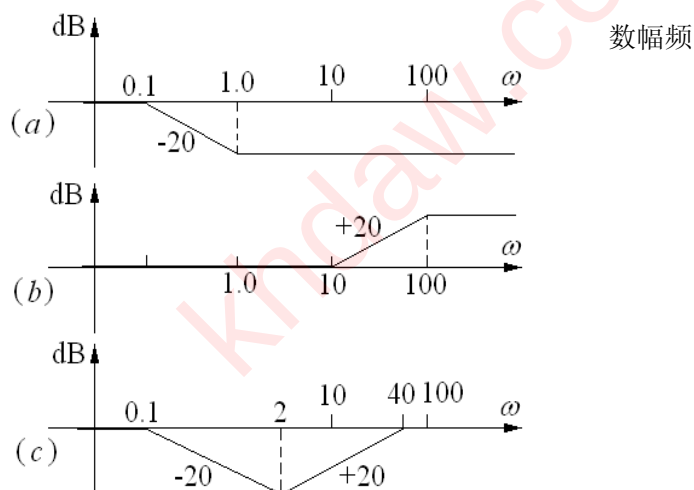


图 6-22 校正网络的对数幅频特性曲线

解

(1)

(a) 采用迟后校正时, 校正装置的传递函数为 $G_{ca}(s) = \frac{s+1}{10s+1}$

校正后系统开环传递函数为 $G_{ca}(s) \cdot G(s) = \frac{400(s+1)}{s^2(0.01s+1)(10s+1)}$

L_a

$$\omega_{ca} = \sqrt{4 \times 10} = 6.32$$

$$\gamma_a = 180^\circ + \varphi_a(\omega_{ca}) = -11.7^\circ$$

(b) 采用超前校正时, 校正装置的传递函数为 $G_{cb}(s) = \frac{0.1s+1}{0.01s+1}$

校正后系统开环传递函数为 $G_{cb}(s) \cdot G(s) = \frac{400(0.1s+1)}{s^2(0.01s+1)^2}$

画出对数幅频特性曲线如图题解 6-5 中曲线 L_b 所示:

截止频率 $\omega_{cb} = \frac{\omega_0^2}{10} = \frac{20^2}{10} = 40$

相角裕度 $\gamma_b = 180^\circ + \varphi_b(\omega_{cb}) = 32.36^\circ$

(c) 采用迟后-超前校正时, 校正装置的传递函数为 $G_{cc}(s) = \frac{(0.5s+1)^2}{(10s+1)(0.02s+1)}$

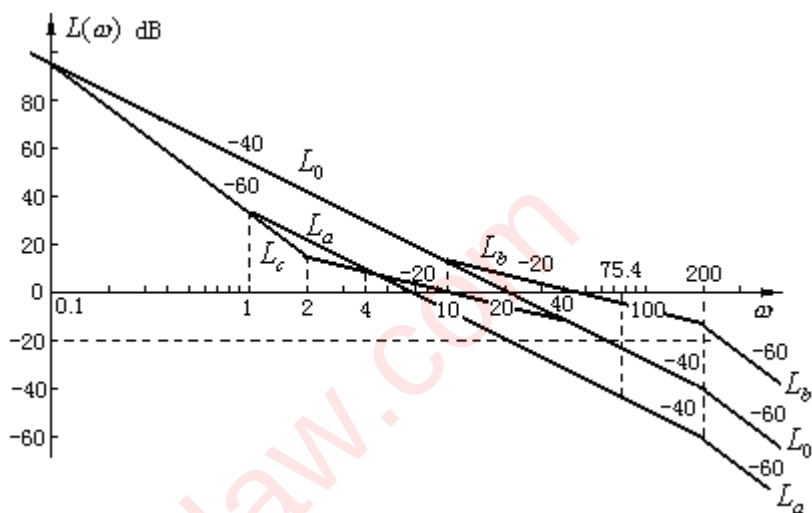
校正后系统开环传递函数为 $G_{cc}(s) \cdot G(s) = \frac{400(0.5s+1)^2}{s^2(0.01s+1)(10s+1)(0.025s+1)}$

画出对数幅频特性曲线如图解 5-39 中曲线 L_c 所示:

截止频率 $\omega_{cc} = \frac{\omega_0^2}{\omega_{cb}} = \frac{20^2}{40} = 10$

相角裕度 $\gamma_c = 180^\circ + \varphi_c(\omega_{cc}) = 48.21^\circ$

可见, 采用迟后校正时系统不稳定; 采用迟后-超前校正时稳定程度最好, 但响应速度比超前校正差一些。



题解 6-5 图

(2) 确定使 12Hz 正弦噪声削弱 10 倍左右的校正网络

$$f = 12\text{Hz 时}, \quad \omega = 2\pi f = 75.4 (\text{rad/s})$$

对于单位反馈系统，高频段的闭环幅频特性与开环幅频特性基本一致。从 Bode 图上看，在 $\omega = 75.4$ 处，有

$$L_c(75.4) = 20 \lg \frac{1}{\alpha_c} = -23\text{dB}$$

衰减倍数 $\alpha_c = 10^{\frac{23}{20}} = 14.13 \approx 10$ ，可见，采用迟后-超前校正可以满足要求。

6-6 设单位反馈系统的开环传递函数 $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(0.05s+1)(0.2s+1)}$ 试设计一

串联超前校正网络，使系统的稳态速度误差系数不小于 5s^{-1} ，超调量不大于 25%，调节时间不大于 1s。

$$\text{解: } G_0(s) = \frac{K}{s(0.05s+1)(0.2s+1)} = \frac{K}{s(\frac{s}{5}+1)(\frac{s}{20}+1)}$$

$$K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot G_0(s) = K \geq 5$$

取 $K = 5$

$$G_0(s) = \frac{5}{s(\frac{s}{5}+1)(\frac{s}{20}+1)}$$

$\sigma\% \leq 25\%$, $t_s \leq 1\text{s}$ 对应频域指标

$$\gamma \geq 55^\circ, \frac{9}{\omega_c} \leq 1 \text{ 即 } \omega_c \geq 9$$

$$\omega_{c0} = 5 < 9$$

$$\gamma_0 = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \arctan \frac{5}{5} - \arctan \frac{5}{20} = 31^\circ < 55^\circ$$

串联超前校正可补偿的最大角度

$$\xi_m = \gamma^* - \gamma_0 + 5^0 \quad 10^0 = 34^0$$

查表得 $10 \lg a = 7$

在 $-10 \lg a$ 作水平线交 L_0 于 A' 点, 过 A' 作垂直于 $0dB$ 线, 交 $0dB$ 线于 P

$$\omega_p = \omega_{c0} \cdot 10^{\frac{7}{40}} = 7.5 < 9$$

取 $\omega_c' = 9$

过 $\omega_c' = 9$ 作垂直于 $0dB$ 线交 L_0 于 A , 其镜像点为 B , 过 B 作 $+20 dB/dec$ 线交 $0dB$ 线于 C , 取 $CB = BD$

$$\text{校正装置传递函数 } G_c(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1}{\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1}$$

$$20 \lg \frac{\omega_c'}{\omega_c} = 40 \lg \frac{\omega_c'}{\omega_{c0}}$$

$$\omega_1 = \omega_c = \frac{\omega_{c0}^2}{\omega_c'} = \frac{5^2}{9} = 2.8$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{9^2}{\omega_1} = 31.4$$

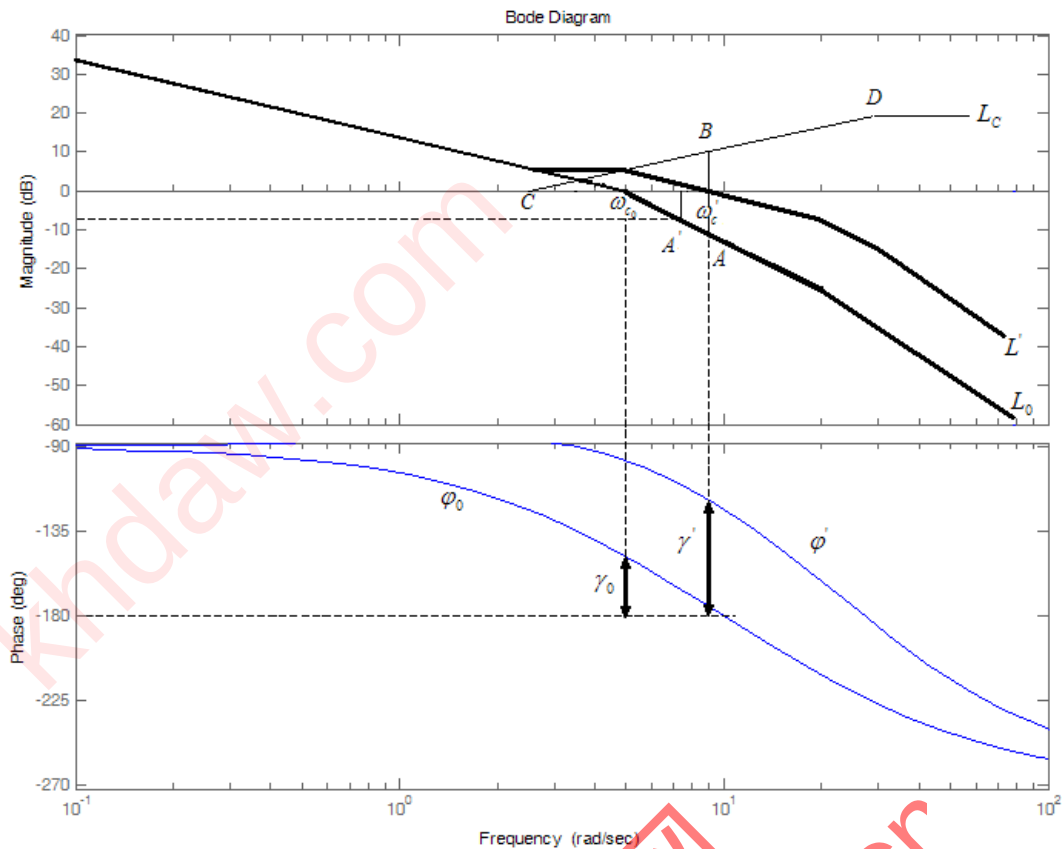
$$G_c(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{2.8} + 1}{\frac{s}{31.4} + 1}$$

校正后系统开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{5(\frac{s}{2.8} + 1)}{s(\frac{s}{5} + 1)(\frac{s}{20} + 1)(\frac{s}{31.4} + 1)}$$

$$\gamma' = 180^0 + \arctan \frac{9}{2.8} - 90^0 - \arctan \frac{9}{5} - \arctan \frac{9}{20} - \arctan \frac{9}{31.4}$$

$$= 180^0 + 72.7^0 - 90^0 - 60.9^0 - 24.2^0 - 16^0 = 61.6^0 > 55^0$$



题解 6-6 图

6-7 已知单位反馈系统及其串联校正的传递函数 $G_c(s)$

$$G_c(s) = \frac{K(Ts+1)}{s+1}$$

当式中 $K=10$, $T=0.1$ 时, 系统截止频率 $\omega_c = 5$, 若要求 ω_c 不变, 如何改变 K 、 T 才能使相裕量提高 45° 。

解: $G_c(s) = \frac{K(Ts+1)}{s+1}$

当 $K=10, T=0.1$ 时, $\omega_c = 5$

$$G_c(s) = \frac{10(0.1s+1)}{s+1}$$

$$\xi(\omega_c) = \arctan(0.1\omega_c) - \arctan \omega_c$$

$$L(\omega_c) = 20 \lg \left| \frac{10(1+j0.5)}{1+j5} \right|$$

若重新选择 T, K 值, 使 γ 提前 45°

$$\text{设 } G'_c(s) = \frac{K_1(T_1s+1)}{s+1}$$

当 $\omega_c = 5$ 时

$$\xi'(\omega_c) = \arctan(T_1\omega_c) - \arctan \omega_c$$

$$L'(\omega_c) = 20 \lg \left| \frac{K_1(1+j\omega_c T_1)}{1+j\omega_c} \right|$$

由 $\xi'(\omega_c) = \xi(\omega) + 45^\circ$ 得

$$\arctan(T_1 \omega_c) = \arctan(0.1 \omega_c) + 45^\circ$$

$$\arctan \frac{T_1 \omega_c - 0.1 \omega_c}{1 + 0.1 T_1 \omega_c^2} = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore \frac{T_1 \omega_c - 0.1 \omega_c}{1 + 0.1 T_1 \omega_c^2} = 1 \Rightarrow T_1 = 0.6$$

另外，在增大 γ 的同时要保持 $G_c(s)$ 的幅制不变

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即: } 20 \lg \left| \frac{10(1+j0.5)}{1+j5} \right| &= 20 \lg \left| \frac{K_1(1+j\omega_c T_1)}{1+j\omega_c} \right| \\ &= 20 \lg \left| \frac{K_1(1+j3)}{1+j5} \right| \end{aligned}$$

解得: $K_1 = 3.54$

6-8 已知单位反馈系统的开环传递函数 $G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$ ，串联微分校正传递函数 $G_c(s)$ 为

$$G_c(s) = \frac{K(T_1 s + 1)}{T_2 s + 1}$$

要使校正后系统开环增益为 100， $\omega_c = 31.6 \text{ rad/s}$ ，中频段斜率为 -20 dB/dec ，而且具有两个十倍频程的宽度。试求

- (1) 校正后系统的开环对数幅频特性曲线；
- (2) 确定 $G_c(s)$ 的参数 T_1 、 T_2 ；
- (3) 校正后系统的相裕量 γ 、幅裕量 h 。

$$\text{解: } G_0(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$G_c(s) = \frac{K(T_1 s + 1)}{T_2 s + 1}$$

$$\text{校正后系统开环传递函数 } G'(s) = \frac{K(T_1 s + 1)}{s^2(T_2 s + 1)}$$

校正后开环增益为 100, $K = 100$

中频段斜率为 -20 dB/dec ，且有 2 个十倍频程，故 $\frac{1}{T_2} = 100 \frac{1}{T_1}$ $T_1 = 100 T_2$

$$10 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_1} \cdot \omega_c}, \frac{1}{T_1} = \frac{100}{\omega_c} = \frac{100}{31.6} = 3.16$$

$$T_1 = 0.316$$

$$\frac{1}{T_2} = 316, T_2 = 0.00316$$

$$G_c(s) = \frac{100(0.316s+1)}{0.00316s+1}$$

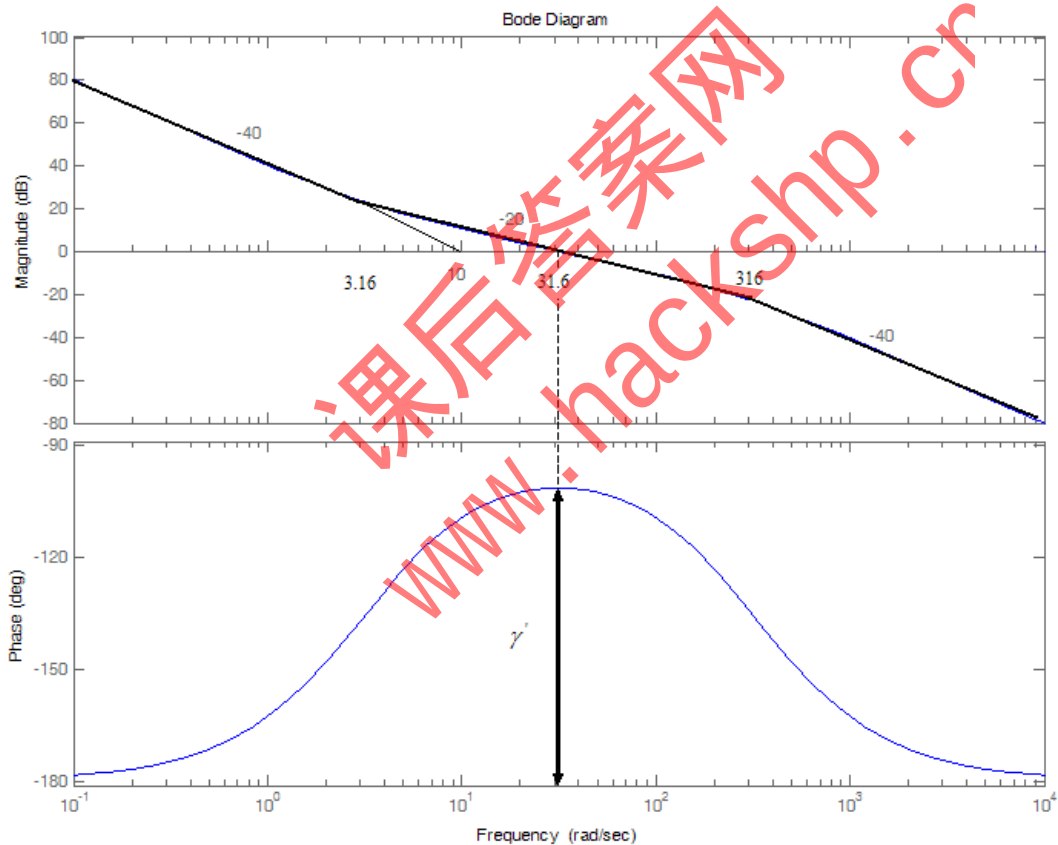
$$\text{校正后系统开环传递函数 } G'(s) = \frac{100(0.316s+1)}{s^2(0.00316s+1)}$$

校正后对数幅频特性如图所示

$$\gamma' = 180^\circ + \arctan 0.316 \times 31.6 - 180^\circ - \arctan 0.00316 \times 31.6$$

$$= 180^\circ + 84.3^\circ - 180^\circ - 5.7^\circ = 78.6^\circ$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_g' = \infty \\ h' = 0 \end{cases}$$



题解 6-8 图